

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Tuesday, 31st March 1959.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (SRI S. R. KANTHI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

Member's representations.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭವೇನಿದೆ ಅದರ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಥೆ ಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಈಗ ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು.....

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಕೇಳಿ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಆ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ರಿಮಾರ್ಕ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಗಬಹುದು. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊರತು ಈ ದಿವಸದ್ದು ನಾಳೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ನಿನ್ನೆಗೇ ಆಯಿತು. ಈ ದಿವಸದ ವಿಚಾರ ಈ ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುವವು ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೊರತು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದದ್ದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Election to the Subordinate Legislation Committee.

MR. SPEAKER.—The election to the Subordinate Legislation Committee which was proposed to be held today between 3 and 5 P.M. stands postponed to 3rd April 1959 between 3 and 5 P.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I lay on the Table Notification No. RD 22 RST 59 I, dated 26th March 1959 issued under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1959.

Motion to introduce.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—Sir, I introduce the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* under rule 64 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, is introduced.

Motion to consider.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I move :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

Before the members proceed to discuss this Bill, I would like to say a few words. Of course, under the Constitution, the Appropriation Bill is just like any other Bill. But at the same time it has been the practice that it is being treated more formally than the other Bills. I cannot stifle the debate or discussion, but as far as possible matters which have already been discussed should not be referred to at the time of the discussion on this Bill. A few remarks may be made on the items which were not covered during the Budget discussion.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangu).—I am grateful to the Speaker for drawing the attention of the House in regard to the manner in which the Appropriation Bill has got to be discussed. I specially invite the attention of the Speaker to sub-rule (4) of Rule 174 of the Rules of Procedure:

“The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.”

Keeping this at the back of my mind I am restricting my remarks to one or two items of the Appropriation Bill, namely, “Industries and Supplies; Capital Outlay on Industrial Development,” which will satisfy the requirements of rule 174(4).

It is with a very keen sense of frustration and deep regret that I rise to oppose this Bill. My first objection to the passing of the Bill is based primarily on the doubtful capacity of the Government to spend this money in the manner in which this House expects it to do, and the second is, it is also based on the failure of the Government for a period of over ten years to evolve an energetic policy of industrialisation which every Mysorean expected from a popular Government which was ushered into existence as far back as 1947. This is by no means the first occasion when I have criticised the industrial policy of the Government. Whether in the matter of heavy industries, medium or small scale industries or the much advertised rural and cottage industries, the results are vera disappointing and at any rate they are not commensurate with the amount of investment. They bear no reasonable proportion to the demands for industrialisation made by more than two crores of people in this enlarged Mysore State and having regard to the large potential natural resources that we have. I have found fault with the industrial policy since 1947. I have rather used strong words. I have said that it is the policy of drift and it is

also an unjustified optimism, complacency and that it is the policy of vacillation and indecision. I want to make a few more remarks on this occasion that so far as the industrial planning is concerned the policy of the Government and optimism today is one which may be called “hand to mouth policy” without a sense of perspective, without clear conception of direction and ultimately planning appropriate patterns of development.

While saying all this, I am not unmindful of a few bright and hopeful spots of industry. They are all like oasis in a desert. I refer to the established industries like Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, the Soap Factory and then Sandalwood Factory which are doing well. I consider that by the attitude of the Government of Mysore as at present, trying to consolidate a few industries here and there, they seem to have a little sense of complacency about the future of our industries. At the Legislative Council the Chief Minister was pleased to say that the overall return and investment of capital on industries during the last ten years averages up to 10 per cent. I am not quite sure that this is correct. At any rate I am not prepared to share the optimism of the Chief Minister in regard to this matter. I wish to remind the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, the Cabinet and this House what an eminent administrator and statesman said in respect of the Nagpur Congress resolution. If I may use the very words of these administrators they have said that the State economic policy of trying to appease all men often leads to doing nothing. It is very true even of the Government of Mysore. They have proclaimed from house tops that there has been a lot of achievement in regard to industrialisation but in the ultimate analysis I am afraid it satisfies a very negligible section of the community. May I ask in all humility as to what results have accrued to the State in the matter of arresting the growth of the menace of unemployment as a result of your planning, or in trying to avoid this under-employment which rages. To what extent has planned development of these eight

years benefited the average Mysorean in raising the standards of living—has any assessment and appraisal of the results of planning been made in any sector; if so with what result? I am asking another question: whether the plan seriously accepted by the All-India Congress and followed very rigorously by the Government of Mysore and the Mysore Congress meant anything to the man in the street or the common man as he is called, apart from bringing profits to a few people in the Congress hierarchy who enjoy confidence of the successive Congress Governments? The answer is very clear. Well, Sir, I do not wish to generalise, but I want to refer to a few specific matters of importance.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You would be very fair to the House if you can only give a few instances of Congressmen who have benefited.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will never say anything which I cannot substantiate. What is your policy in disposing of manufactured products? Take for instance the agency for the sale of your soaps. It is a disgrace to any Government at the way in which you dispose of this agency. You dispose of the agency for selling your soaps in some areas after calling for tenders and in some other areas you do not call for any tenders at all but you simply renew the agency for five years and still you consider this a consistent policy. It is nothing but favouring a few Congressmen. Otherwise what else is this? I can give a few more instances which justify the statement I have made. I would be the last man to be uncharitable to the Government. There may be lapses on the part of Government, but I would not make any uncharitable remark on that account. I invite the attention of the Finance Minister to page 142 of the Budget Memorandum where there is a question of policy. You have stated there that the shares from the Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Hyderabad Governments have not been transferred. It is now more than 2½ years after integration and I want to know at what stage the matter stands. You have stated here that “as a result

of reorganisation of States, shares held by the former States of Hyderabad and Bombay have to be allocated. Agreement on this issue has been reached with Andhra Pradesh and the shares are under transfer. In regard to Bombay, the subject is under discussion and is expected to be finalised shortly.” You have not said a word about Hyderabad. I want to know why no decision has been reached and no reference has been made to the transfer of shares from Hyderabad. You are perhaps aware that at the time of the discussion of the various demands, a circular note on behalf of the Government is supplied to members to facilitate discussion because at the manner in which discussions are going on we are also guilty of not basing our arguments on facts and figures. We have no facts and figures on which to base our arguments. So I would request the Government to give us, like the Madras Government, detailed notes giving facts and figures on the various demands. Possibly, the Government are shirking that responsibility because they feel that we will pinpoint them on their failures. Sir, I want to know in which document containing the financial statements, the total investments on industries are available, what is the net return on investments; if income-tax had been paid in respect of the State-owned industries, to what extent the profits would have been reduced and if concessions like water, electricity and exemptions from the payment of royalty are not there what would the net profit be?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are now giving more details than before.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Yes, but even these details are not there. The real test of the efficiency of the Government-managed State-owned industries is that, with all these concessions and advantages, how would the private sector have fared. You will have to compare it this way. In spite of all the disadvantages that it has got, has the private sector not done infinitely better? That being so, how do you account for the sorry picture of the performance of your State-owned industries?

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

I will next come to the way in which you are dealing with the mineral resources of the State. You have not even got an idea of the type of resources that we have and the extent of revenue that is likely to accrue from the mineral resources of the State. You are only thinking of nationalising the Kolar Gold Field mines, but you seem to forget that there is a veritable gold mine in our mineral resources. You have set up a Mineral Development Board and you have treated it as an industrial concern, but I am surprised at the way in which you have constituted this Board. Do you expect the Chief Minister who is the Chairman of that Board to deal with the day-to-day administration? You have got a General Manager to whom you have hardly given any powers. He is not the Managing Director. Your Board consists of the Secretaries to Government and the Chief Engineer. This is purely a one-man show. You consider that no non-official is competent to serve on this Board. It is not my contention that you should nominate a M.L.A. or M.L.C. on that Board, but what I want to say is that there is not even one man with knowledge of minerals or having business acumen or experience of export and import trade having contacts with U K., U S. A., Japan and other countries which deal with minerals. My suggestion is that you must have a Managing Director and you must have an independent Board with powers to take decisions. Unless you constitute such a Board you are not likely to get the maximum benefit. In the old days there was a Mineral Bureau as it was then called. It started by making a profit of Rs. 59,000 a year, but the profit now is of the order of Rs. 16 lakhs.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—So you admit that there is improvement.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I hear that in 1958-59 the profit will be of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs. In spite of that the Board is managed in the same old fashion. This is a one-man show and this officer, whoever he is, deserves congratulations for what he has achieved

because his powers are limited and his sphere of action is restricted and there is no scope for initiative and yet he has shown marvellous improvement. It is very necessary that you give enlarged powers and convert this into an independent Board and see that the maximum benefit is realised through this Mineral Development Board.

While talking about mineral development, I am sorry that the figures which appeared in the Governor's Address and which were later corrected with regret by the Chief Minister, are even now not correct. I want the Government to realise that this is a matter of prestige for any government that it furnishes accurate figures in its financial statements. I am only trying to focus attention to the magnitude of the problem. We have 500 million tons of iron ore throughout the State. What is the exploitation that we have done so far? Our average does not go beyond 5.4 lakhs. Next perhaps only to Bihar and Orissa we are the largest producers of iron ore.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet).—May I know from where you got these figures?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—From the published figures of the Government of Mysore through the Mineral Development Board. So far as Bellary-Hospet area is concerned, the ore content is of the order of 64 per cent.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—It is 67%.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not prepared to accept that amendment. My figures are the analysed figures given by the Mineral Development Board. I heard recently from a Press statement that the Government of Mysore is trying to sell Kemmangundi ore to the State Trading Corporation. I do not think it is a correct decision that the Government has taken, if it has taken a decision. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and the April 1956 Resolution these three ores are scheduled metals, namely manganese, iron ore and chrome. Some areas are reserved for Government for exploitation. So far as the Kemmangundi ore is concerned, as far back as 1928 Sir M. Visvesvaraya has said

that not a pound of this ore should be given over for private agencies and it must be fully reserved for the future development of our Iron Works.

9 A.M.

I want to know what exactly are the special factors that prevailed with the Government of Mysore to agree to sell the Kemmangundi Iron ore to the State Trading Corporation! Well, Sir, in regard to State Trading Corporation, I want to mention that iron ore from the Hospet area which is now being purchased by the State Trading Corporation is being sent to Cuddalore over a distance of 400 miles in the East coast. But the distance between Hospet and Hubli is only 90 miles and one train runs between Hospet and Hubli for the ore you get from Sandur, whereas every day three trains are running from Hubli to Cuddalore over a distance of 450 miles. Has the Government of Mysore or the Departmental Officer, or the Mineral Development Board opened their eyes to the discriminatory manner in which the Government of Mysore is being treated in this matter?

Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—They have agreed to run more trains.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am happy to learn that. I do not profess to be an expert in everything. But to utilise my opportunity of being a legislator, I acquaint myself with facts before I can appear before the intellectual giants on the other side.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are very much thankful to you for making all possible suggestions. If there are any opportunities, we are going to use them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—So far as Karwar is concerned, I lay no claim to expert knowledge. But I am only interested in mineral development and the State getting the maximum encouragement. There is storage capacity in Karwar to the extent of 2,500 tons a day as against 1400 tons now shipped. If the Government of Mysore levy one rupee a ton, they will get Rs. 2,500 a day and the money so accumulated

may be utilised for the development of Karwar port.

Sri C. K. RAJAI AH SETTY (Chiknaikanahalli).—My friend does not know that if one rupee is levied in respect of iron ore, the business will fail.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sri Setty is talking with insufficient data. This resolution is passed by the Chamber of Commerce in Mysore. Yesterday, the Mysore Chamber of Commerce have passed this resolution. If you levy a rupee, it will be Rs. 2,500 a day. All that money can be accumulated for the development of Karwar Port. Take for example, Honavar. Within hardly less than a mile and half there is a very good deposit of iron ore. Why don't you develop these things? Why don't you ship all that iron ore? Then the cost of the purchaser will be minimised. My point in going into the details is that the State Trading Corporation has not been dealing fairly with us. It has hardly been generous to us. The inference is obvious. I do not want to be ungenerous. Why should there be a concession to a port which is 450 miles away and why should you neglect the port at your doors? How is the Government of Mysore countenancing such discrimination? In regard to Manganese ore, I have one word to say so far as State Trading Corporation is concerned. I shall not be guilty of misstatement of facts if I say that the State Trading Corporation, after it took over Manganese business, had ruined a number of business people.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What is the alternative?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Here in Mysore we have a hundred per cent Mysore Government Mineral Development Board. If we are a private agency, they can say anything. If that is the view, I do not want any non-official to get into the Board.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The State Trading Corporation has no objection for our being partners with them. They are prepared and we are going to become partners and we will carry on.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even that I cannot understand. It will be 50:50 basis. I am asking what right have they to share the profits in the ratio of 50:50 with Mysore. Here is our Mineral Board and the Government is concerned with State Mining and Geology Development which can contact the United States of America or Japan or other countries; we actually can do the export business; why should they get 50 per cent of the profit? Let them get commission. After all, the State Trading Corporation is not entitled as an independent body to get a share of the profit.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Again that is a matter which is under discussion. We have not agreed to 50:50. We shall take all this into consideration and we shall bargain.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I shall leave that matter at that stage. I have only indicated my line of thinking. We must get maximum Benefit out of this Mineral Development Board. Without any fear of contradiction or being guilty of any exaggeration, I must say that only if we develop the mineral resources in a proper manner and on a planned basis, we ought to get Rs. 5 crores uninterruptedly for the next 10 years. I will not say things which are not true to facts. You may form a Committee of Experts and investigate. Well, Sir, in regard to some of the major industries, I would suggest that the Government of Mysore should take action immediately. I want that we should put up a Sulphuric Acid Plant at Ingaldal and also a Pyrite Plant at Chitaldrug. I am saying this merely to focus the attention of this House to the failure of the Government of Mysore to bring into maximum use our natural resources. Sir, I will talk about it later.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Conversion of Pyrite is a simple affair. We have taken it up with the Government of India.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have had discussion with Sri Naguraja Rao, Industrial Adviser to the Government of India, who was a former Government of Mysore Professor in the Central

College. Once again I have got quotations from a German Firm, Demags who are regular customers of Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works. If you want, I shall read out the letter received from them dated 22nd February 1959. I will come to it later on. I am suggesting two other matters. One is a Fertiliser Plant.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—So far as Pyrites are concerned, we will take all possible action. If you give us the other side of the picture, it will save so much of bother.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will give both sides of the picture. I will first look at the disadvantages of sponsoring a scheme like that. Then, with regard to fertiliser plant at Bhadravathi, you will see in the First Five-Year Plan, there is a note on page 16. If I remember correctly, it is stated there that subject to availability of funds from the Government of India, this fertiliser factory was proposed to be located at Bhadravathi. I have written it in my own hand-writing and it bears my signature.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If that expansion scheme is going to be a new scheme as has been suggested by my Hon'ble friend Sri Mallaradhya, perhaps we will land in difficulty.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am afraid, the Chief Minister's fears are unfounded. Then there is the possibility of a Sponge Iron Plant in Sandur or Hospet in Bellary Area. The point is it contains 64 per cent of iron and 36 per cent of mud. We are now paying transport charges for ordinary mud. My point is that we should instal a Sponge Iron Plant and then send on the sponge iron to Bhadravathi for being converted into steel. In this connection I would like to read an extract from *Peking Review* of China where today 70 million people are engaged in the business of smelting of iron and converting it into steel both on the native production style and also in the most up-to-date scientific style. You are not finding it possible to put up a Sponge Iron Plant in Sandur in spite of the fact that you are in power for the last 10 years.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—The Government of India have sent a team of experts to China to know the working of sponge mills.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sri Sarma of the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works is one of the officers in that delegation. If you take up energetically with the Government of India the manufacture of stainless steel, tools and alloys and silicon steel you will realise a net revenue of Rs. 5 crores per annum. This is subject to verification. You asked me about pyrites. If you will kindly see Volume 12 of the Journal of Indian Metallurgy dated 3rd July 1958 you will find an article written by one of your own officers who has brought to light very revealing things about the possibility of development of pyrites. He has said that there are three ways of doing it and the Indian National Metallurgical Laboratory has confirmed it. There are two million tons of definite pyrite ore available in Ingaldal. I do not know why my friend Sri Nijalingappa who happened to be the Chief Minister before neglected it. He stands condemned.

MR. SPEAKER.—Do not condemn a man who is not here.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I apologise, Sir. He stands condemned in so far as he failed to take adequate steps to ensure that this ore was utilised for the benefit of the State.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Even while he was in office, he took all possible steps to tap this source.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You forget that sulphur is a strategic commodity. It is imported from Mexico and U.S.A. Fifty thousand tons are being imported into this country. That means roughly ten million rupees every year. It is used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, textiles, armaments, heavy chemicals, etc. It is in short supply in the whole world. At a time of international stress it is doubtful whether sulphur will at all come into this country. So, is it not binding as much on the Government of India as on the State Government to tap this source of supply in the country and utilise it to the maximum extent?

In 1949 when investigation was made, it was found that there is a definite quantity of two million tons and an indication of another three million tons in the same place. What is it that the Government of India did? It was found out in the geophysical survey and it was later confirmed by the All-India geological survey in 1950-51. Does it take nearly three years for the Government of India to function in this matter?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—We have made preliminary investigation in that behalf.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—He knows it.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There are three ways of dealing with this pyrite. You can convert it into pyrite concentrate and sell it as such. You can use it in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. You can prepare sulphur by what is called sulphadine process. There are three fertilizer factories at Ranipet, Belagola and Alwaye. If steps are taken to ask the Belagola fertilizer factory to use pyrites and convert into sulphur, the other factories also will follow suit. If you are prepared to take up any one of these three alternatives and to invest two to three crores of rupees, this will be a commercial possibility and success. There are foreign firms which are prepared to supply technical know-how. If you are prepared to make the investment, if you are going to put pressure on the Government of India to give licence, it will come up and I consider it as an industry of very great national importance. In regard to Sulphuric Acid, the question of transport difficulty will come in. That is why I have given three alternatives. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister in some connection said that the Government of India are investigating the possibility of having a fertilizer factory for the South on a co-operative basis. I am afraid that this kind of persuading the Government of India to have it here is very wrong. You must assert yourself. When the question of giving a fertilizer factory for the South comes in, you must press for the claims of Mysore being given the highest priority. We have been fighting since 1951.

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

There are possibilities and facilities in our State. That is why I want you to focus your attention on it.

While I was dealing with the question of Sponge Iron Plant, you referred to the China delegation. Sri Sarma, our officer, is there on that delegation. We are waiting for his report. In any case, I am quite certain that as a commercial proposition the manufacture of sponge iron in Sandur will not merely be beneficial to the Sandur people but it will also develop the employment potential in that area. It will save a lot of transport difficulty. Looked at from any point of view, it is a matter for which you must give utmost attention.

As far as stainless steel is concerned, I have a very distressing tale to narrate on the floor of the House. There are many development schemes ready and I am sure the Bhadravati Iron Works Offices and the Board of Management have got a plan ready for the manufacture of special steels. One interesting piece of information I want to give to the House is that the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha headed by Sri Balwantrai Mehta has said—I am speaking subject to verification—that Bhadravati should be the centre for the manufacture of special steels. In spite of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha making such a recommendation unprovoked, I understand that the Government of India have yielded to persuasions and pressure politics because the report of the foreign experts said that it must go to Rourkela. I consider that Bhadravati should be the centre of a basic industry of national importance. It may be a small-scale producer, but it should be a producer of special steel for the whole country so that it may meet the requirements of the entire country. I want the Government of India to look at it from that point of view and not to locate it at Rourkela. If they do not locate in the South, this will again be another act of discrimination against the South. I make this very responsible statement. We have specific advantages. We are the only producers of ferrosilicon in this country. We are

manufacturing 5,000 tons and we are going to step it up to 20,000 tons. We are meeting the entire demand of the country. We are manufacturing charcoal pig iron which is used in making steel. Having regard to all these special advantages, I am of the opinion that it should be located in the South, i.e., in Bhadravathi. In the manufacture of a product like this the price of which is Rs. 500 to 600 per ton, freight is a very minor and insignificant factor. Having regard to all these considerations, I want you to put up a regular fight with the Government of India and if you cannot fight, take with you people like me so that I can fight and you may keep quiet.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—In view of the many giant steel factories coming up, it is very necessary for Bhadravati to stand in competition with them. Therefore, we should concentrate our efforts on diversified production of steel and alloys, tools, etc. This is a matter which has not gone out of our consideration. In fact, it is under our consideration. We have been fighting with the Government of India. The Chief Minister whenever he goes to Delhi presses this point. The snag is that they want us to form a corporation and that is being considered.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In July 1928 I have submitted a note to Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—There is no difference of opinion about that.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Government of India have planned to spend 450 crores on steel concerns like Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. I want to ask why do you want to mix up the technique process of commercial steel with the manufacture of special and stainless steels?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—You do not understand me.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not accusing you; I am accusing the Government of India for their discrimination against South. After all the total investment on Iron Works, Bhadravathi, for all these special steels which the Government of India was

making was about 20 to 25 lakhs. If the Government propose to raise a loan the public are ready to contribute.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Government of India have not ruled it out. It is still under consideration.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Having said that I want to say a word about organisation of industries. I am becoming bored of accusing the Government in regard to lack of imagination and lack of initiative in the organisation of industrial activities. For example, the total investment in the Porcelain Factory exceeds one crore. Take the Electric Factory where it exceeds 2 crores limit. But what is the way in which you are treating all these factories? You are taking away one Director and bringing in another. This idea of taking away one Director and bringing another in a casual manner is more reprehensible. No industry will ever thrive in that way. I am reminded of an incident which my friend mentioned to me. It seems when one foreign visitor visited the G.E.C. headquarters, officers drawing Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 were found in their chambers simply smoking. After he came back he still saw them smoking. Then he told the Chairman of the Board of Directors what he found. It seems the Chairman told him that even if for one day in a week they think they will get millions of pounds for the concern. This should be the attitude you must show towards your officers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If that principle is introduced perhaps nobody will come to the office (*Laughter*).

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Let not the analogy be stretched too far. I am only saying that you must give your officers an opportunity to think. If the Director of Industries and Commerce is changed frequently, how can he think of the development of Porcelain Factory or Electric Factory for example? I can understand in the case of minor industries; but what about major industries? Even Iron and Steel Works—it has made a profit of 1 crore 15 lakhs. I am open to correction; I am only interested in the development of major industries. For each major

industry you must have an independent whole time Director. You can call him a Managing Director. He must be independent and not wait at the doors of your whimsical Secretaries, or Deputy Ministers to get orders.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are not whimsical.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—He has also worked in that capacity.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even in public life you are whimsical and more so in administration.

In regard to Industrial Department I have a suggestion to make which is worth while considering. Just as in the Forest Department you have a working plan division, I think it is worth your while to have the same in the Industries Department with a senior officer. He must be a person with a comprehensive outlook about men and matters, particularly about industrialisation. Let it be the business of each division under that officer to explore the possibilities of industrialisation in various fields. He should not be saddled with administrative work. I have another suggestion to make. You must now organise a management pool for industries in Mysore State, what I call as Economic Civil Service for Mysore. Mysore State has led the field in the matter of regular Civil Service for the whole of India. I want the Economic Civil Service to be started in Mysore and it should consist of officers who are well versed in industrialisation. You should have officers in all fields—officers in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and also who are well versed in industrial management and commercial audit. All these officers must be formed into a pool. They must be selected based on their experience. They should never be changed for the rest of their service till they retire. Unless you do that I am afraid the future of these industries is not assured.

In this connection I am happy to bring to the notice of the House that two of our officers—their names are worth while to be mentioned—Sri T. Shamanna, Director of Industries and Commerce, with whom I was associated

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

in the Secretariat, and my friend Sri K. Narayanaswamy, both of them have come out in flying colours in the all India industrial tests. They have brought credit not only to the State but to the whole of India. But you have put Sri Narayanaswamy in the Home Department to deal with petty constables or with applications for passport. Is this the way of getting maximum benefit out of the services of these Officers? Similarly my friend Shri Shamanna—he developed Iron and Steel Works to yield a profit of 1 crore and 20 lakhs—but you disturbed him and brought to his place a person who has hardly any capacity for understanding complicated matters there. I think the appointment of this officer provoked Sri Shamasunder to say that the Chief Minister was posting officers belonging to one particular community, i.e., Lingayet. Whether an officer belongs to Brahmin community or Harijan or Christian community or any other community, post only such officers who are competent. I will stop at that.

So far as the constitution of the Economic Civil Service is concerned, persons whom you appoint as Directors of Industries or Special Officers for Industries must be outside the usual cadre. Sri K. Narayanaswamy may be anxious to go out as a Divisional commissioner. But whatever his salary, I consider that these ordinary salaries should not be made applicable to officers whom you appoint as Directors of Industries or Special Officers for Industries.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City)—This is canvassing for officers.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sri Shamanna is not my relative nor is my friend Sri Narayanaswamy. Please don't be uncharitable. It is this that is really derogatory to the dignity of the House.

I now come to the Industrial Development Council which you have started. The Chief Minister will excuse me if I say that in spite of his being the Chairman of the Development

Council, the necessary staff has not been sanctioned to implement the proposals or decisions taken.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—For the information of the Hon'ble Member, I wish to say that the staff has been sanctioned.

9-30 A.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Till today no communication has been received by me as a member of the Industrial Development Council. The Council was set up about 4 months ago, but it is still in a state of suspended animation. Is this the way in which the Third Plan is going to be worked? The State Industrial Development Council wants technical and other staff. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of that Council and I understand that the proposal for staff is pending sanction in the Finance Department. When a recommendation goes from the Chief Minister to the Finance Department it is kept there for nearly 4 months. This is something surprising.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The staff has been already sanctioned.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—As regards the disposal of the agencies for the sale of manufactured products, it is very necessary, whether in a bureaucratic or popular government, that we must know what the policy is. I have already referred vaguely to the disposal of the agency for sale of soaps. The manner in which it is disposed of does not give any credit to Government. In the matter of the disposal of these agencies there is a lot of local patriotism, patriotism for the party. I do not want to mention names, but I only want to say that these are days when we call for global tenders. When you want to dispose of the agency for sale of your soaps you call for tenders and give those advertisements in *The Hindu* and *The Indian Express*, but when tenders come from outside the State, you say that they are from outside the State and exclude them on that basis. What is this sense of local patriotism? Is this conducive to nationalism? Even in the matter of disposal of tenders, there is no straight

policy. This is the allegation that I want to make against Government.

Then, I may give another instance. As regards Bhadravati, there has been a repeated allegation against one or two officers about the disposal of scrap iron and purchases. I want the Chief Minister to go into the matter and see that the Mysore Iron and Steel Works does not leave any room for such allegations.

Regarding rural industrialisation I wish to say that it requires a thorough reorientation. I do not want to be uncharitable. I believe that what I have stated has reached the ears of the originator of the movement, i.e., Sir M. Visvesvaraya. I was accused of being very uncharitable. My interest in making this observation was only to bring to the notice of Government that it is a sheer waste of public money. It seems that crores of rupees are given as loans, sometimes without security, sometimes on doubtful security and sometimes without any chance of getting it back. So I wanted Government to have a mixed committee consisting of officials and non-officials to go into this matter and make an accurate appraisal of the whole thing. If it is found that this scheme is going on well, let us continue it, but if it is not going on well, let us withdraw it. I do not know why Government fights shy of making such an inquiry. There are 400 industrial cooperative societies started throughout the country. Even with respect to my own constituency I can say that public funds are being wasted and I can give instances where other than fair considerations have cropped up in the matter of distribution of these loans. So I shall content myself by saying that you must see that a Committee is set up very early.

Next, I come to a very important industry, the sericulture industry. I want to ask the Government why they are delaying the elimination of the country charkha which is there for over 15 years. There is a scheme for eliminating the country charkha and substituting it by improved domestic basins. Why is it that they have delayed this scheme? There are 5,000 country charkhas, but so far they have eliminated only 1,500 to 2000 of them.

This should be the most important step in the scheme for the development of the sericulture industry in the State. Otherwise we have no chance of making any headway in our silk industry.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are trying to manufacture ten—end basins.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I know that improved types of basins are now sought to be introduced. This idea has been going on for the last two and a half years and ultimately you have now come to a decision.

One fatal omission on the part of Government is that they have not tried to extend the legislation in respect of ensuring the supply of examined seed to the rearers. As far back as 1952 a legislation was passed called the Mysore Silk Work Seed Control and Distribution Act. If I remember correctly, in the Second Plan about Rs. 16.92 lakhs was provided for extension of this scheme throughout Mysore State. I am surprised to find that in the budget for 1959-60 they have provided hardly Rs. 1,35,800. This shows the kind of respect they are showing to the decisions of this House which enacted a legislation in the interests of 2 lakhs of families depending on this industry. So there has been a sense of frustration among the people depending on this industry. The magnitude of the problem will be realised when I say that only 55 per cent of the total seeds supplied are examined and the other 45 per cent are unexamined. There is competition between Charkha silk and filature silk. The development of silk industry means the development of the filature industry. If you do not support the filature industry, do not say that you are supporting the silk industry in Mysore State. We produce roughly 20 lakhs lbs. of silk every year. In Madras the Government of the State has taken the responsibility for producing 90 per cent of the silk production of the State and only 10 per cent has been reserved to the private sector, but the position here is quite the reverse. Here 80 per cent of the total production of silk is reserved for Charkha and only 20 per cent is reserved for Government.

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

I told you that in regard to Madras I have got the figures; Kollegal Filature was developed at the time of Sri Uttaman. My friend Sri Venkatai Gowda knows that. I wanted to canvass some persons in Kollegal to give me votes in Nanjangud, and I have come to know that in that connection. Another important question of policy, so far as silk is concerned, is stabilisation of prices. Unless you do that, I am afraid, silk industry will be practically ruined. You are now in a sense of safety because you have got protection from the Government of India, thanks to the Silk Board. How long can you depend upon the protection given by the Tariff Board and the Government of India? Now there is freedom of export of silk. Only the import is restricted, and the import is only restricted to high grade silk that come from foreign countries; even that silk competes with filature silk and it does not compete at all with charka silk. Supposing this protection is withdrawn and import restriction is also removed. Then the whole country will be flooded with foreign silk which will be much cheaper than the silk that you produce. Then actually silk industry will die a natural death.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—They will flood the country with silk costing Rs. 24 as against Rs. 38 per pound of ours.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am asking what steps have the Government of Mysore taken so far to meet this eventuality? Should you not think ahead? What have you done? In silk industry, unlike any other manufactured products, raw material takes away the lion's share of the cost of production. The price of silk cocoons ranges from Rs. 1-8-0 to even Rs. 1-14-0. per lb. On the basis of 18: rendetta the price of charka silk is Rs. 35 per lb and of filature silk it is Rs. 39 per lb. Charka silk will be available even for Rs. 30. What have you done to improve the condition? Please give your attention to this. Is it possible by legislation to fix both the floor and ceiling prices of cocoons? Otherwise you cannot improve the sericulture industry at all. I have

given my thought and attention for a period of over four years both as Revenue Secretary and as Director of Industries. You can take expert advice. You fix the ceiling and floor price, saying it should not come down Rs. 1-4-0 and it should not exceed Rs. 1-8-0, so that you might stabilise the price.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—All these facts are considered in a seminar meeting.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am fully aware of that. The third problem is the problem of accumulated stock of waste silk. This has hit hard many a producer having 5 basins or 10 basins, or 10 charkas or 5 charkas. It has affected more the smaller producer than the bigger producer. Today 7 to 8 lakhs of pounds of silk waste is lying idle without being disposed of. Well, Sir, out of this accumulated stock 10 per cent is filature, 10 per cent basic and 80 per cent charka reeled. I know the export is allowed freely but the demand for Mysore waste silk in the overseas market has gone and it is dead. The U.S.A. and the United Kingdom people are buying it from China and Japan for the simple reason that it compares favourably with the Indian Silk, particularly, Mysore silk. We had a very good market. I discussed with Sri Rangaswamy who is the Export Controller at Madras. He said that merely because the quality of our stuff has deteriorated and positively suffered, we are not likely to get that market again. From this point of view, our quality of silk has got to be assured. Even in Kashmir they manufacture silk of high grade and so even now they are exporting waste silk from Kashmir whereas Mysore has stopped exporting it. It is a harrowing state of affairs so far as poor reelers are concerned and some attention must be paid to it. The problem is not small and now we have a stock of 7 to 8 lakhs pounds of waste silk. We are producing roughly at the rate of 5 pounds of waste silk for every 12 pounds of silk; so, out of 1,75,000 acres of mulberry cultivation, we produce roughly every year 8 lakhs pounds of silk waste. What is to be done with all that? In terms of rupees,

annas and pies, even at the lowest market rate it will be roughly of the order of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs. This has hit hard poor rearers. So, I consider this to be a big enough and a major economic problem and you must see that something is done. My suggestion in regard to this is that unless the Spun Silk Mill at Channapatna is revived, there is no hope. Channapatna Spun Silk Mill is the pride of the country and it is the only concern of its kind in the whole of South-East Asia. I must admit to a feeling of great surprise at the leisurely manner in which you are going about the job. I know the matter went up to the Court and a liquidator was appointed. It requires 7 to 8 lakhs of waste silk to operate the Spun Silk Mills and all that we produce will be consumed by this Spun Silk Factory. This problem will then no longer be there if you revive the working of this Mill. There may be difficulty in starting this Mill; you have called for tenders and you insist on the persons depositing a heavy amount which is an impossible condition. My submission to the Government is, whatever may be the result, you must take it up as a Government Industrial concern. It is very necessary in the interest of spun silk industry which is the only one of its kind in the whole of South-East Asia, that you should take it up and even if you lose, none will criticise. There are thousands of people who are keen on making it succeed. I happened to be the Director of the Factory. I know with proper personnel and vigilance, you can make that concern a paying proposition. I request the Government of Mysore to see that they take over this Spun Silk Mill and run it as a Government industrial concern. I suggested to the Chief Minister some time ago that with a view to stabilising the entire silk industry, you may have an independent Silk Board for Mysore. Sir, if you will only look to the way in which the Kanakapura Factory Filature is functioning, it will bring the greatest discredit to the whole of the State of Mysore. Sir, I remember distinctly that in the year 1944-45 just after the War or during the War,—my friend the

Finance Minister was there, the Government of India Officer Sri Venkataraman came here and we bought it over from His Majesty's Government at greatly reduced price. We got the machinery and we posted an Officer fully qualified and he was working it. You yielded to local persuasion and transferred him. Here was an officer who was specially trained for that purpose and who designed the machinery and you got it manufactured locally. But you yielded to persuasion and transferred him. None of those officers are related to me and I am not interested in any individual officer. I am only interested in the Kanakapur Factory for which I toiled so much in the past. My point is, so far as the Silk Board is concerned, you bring all filature establishments under the control of the Silk Board; you bring the Silk Weaving Factory under the ambit of the control of this Board; you bring the Spun Silk Mills also under its control. There is sufficient work for a full time statutory Board or by whatever name you may call that Board. Today the Head of that Department is a Second Grade Head of the Department. He has hardly powers of a Sub-Division Officer and he gets only Rs. 600.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Powers do not depend upon scales of salary. He is a Head of a Department and you can take it from me.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not think he is vested with all the powers of a major Head of Department.

You wanted to replace all the charkas by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. You have provided hardly Rs. 40,000 in the budget for 1959-60 for this purpose. The cost of replacement is Rs. 5 per charka. At this rate, you will replace only 8,000 charkas during 1959-60. Is that planned programme?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—You must also see the ceiling put on each item under the Plan.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The ceiling is all right. You are not implementing what you have provided in the Second Five-Year Plan itself in

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

a phased manner. My question is, at this rate when will you replace all the charkas?

Another point which distresses me is about the Industrial Finance Corporation. What has happened to it? It is not seeing the light of day. What is it that is holding it up? It is now three years since the Second Five-Year Plan has been started and everybody has been looking forward to getting a substantial measure of assistance from it. It is possible you are in communication with the Government of India and that you are expecting a telegram on the first of April.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are going to announce it tomorrow.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I started by saying that industrial planning is rather defective in Mysore State. My fear is that the backlog of unemployment has definitely increased at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan and at the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan. You must somehow or other assure the members of the House and the public outside how you are going to arrest this menace of unemployment. That is why I want to lay stress on industrial planning in the ensuing Third Five-Year Plan. I would suggest that you take into confidence the two Chambers of Commerce, namely, the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Chamber of Commerce in Mysore. Unless you do that, this co-ordination between the private sector and public sector will never be secured.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There are some more Chambers of Commerce.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not going to minimise the importance of any Chamber of Commerce, however small it may be. Talent is not the monopoly of only the rich just as talent is not the monopoly of the Treasury Benches.

You must give your attention to the dispersal of industries in the integrated areas. I had an occasion to tour some of the integrated areas in some connection or the other and wherever I

went there was a very loud complaint that the integrated areas are being given a kind of step-motherly treatment in this behalf. If you want to secure emotional integration, then you must start by having industries in the integrated areas first. I think it will be beautiful politics and beautiful imagination on the part of administration if they do that. I want the Government to approach industrial planning in a realistic manner.

Lastly, as between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, in the matter of securing either approval for starting major industries or for financial support, I consider that it is very necessary that the whole attitude of this Cabinet must change. You are now in the role of petitioners with unstamped and unsigned petitions waiting in queue at the doors of the Government of India. This attitude must change. I say this for very valid reasons. It is of the very essence of Reorganisation of States that any shortfall in Revenue or any shortfall in receipts should be adequately met by the Government of India. They have taken away all our major sources of revenue and when it comes to the question of expansion of industries we are not given the assistance which is our due. I am sure that during the last four years the clock of progress in the field of industries has been put back.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You are really unfair to the Government of India in spite of their giving us an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 6 crores.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is only for the purpose of filling up the gap in your revenue. Having regard to the tempo of industrial progress during the last four or five years, I am prepared to take a challenge that what the Government of India has done so far—they have done a great deal and we are grateful for that,—but my point is that what they should have done a great deal more and what remains to be done is much more than what has been done.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This year they have promised us Rs. 17 crores.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The day you get the Stainless Steel Factory, Tools Factory, a Fertilizer Factory at Bhadravati, the Sponge Iron Plant in Sandur, the Sulphuric Acid Plant and the Pyrites Roasting Plant at Ingaldal, I shall be happy and whatever may be your other omissions, I shall congratulate you on your achievements.

I have not gone into the details regarding the integrated areas. At Honavar there is a lot of iron ore deposit.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO (Basavan-gudi).—Has the Hon'ble Member got the comparative figures of cost of production?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the Hon'ble Member is prepared to go through the papers I have got with me, he will find those figures. It is a commercial proposition. It is for the Government of India to make up their minds to give us what is legitimately due to us. My feeling in this matter is very strong. We had occupied the pride of place in this matter. We were in the vanguard of industrial progress in the whole of India. If today we are put back the reason is that during one year Madras started as many as 50 small scale industries ranging in capital investment from Rs. 5 to 20 lakhs. During the last ten years what have you done? I am, therefore, opposing this Bill.

Coming to the location of the Raw Film Industry, the reason why they preferred Madras to Mysore was stated to be that the expert opinion was in favour of Madras. If the official report of the previous budget session is gone through, it will be seen that I have quoted Mr. Peril, the Leader of the Agfa West German delegation, who has given a categorical statement after having visited various parts of the country which were considered suitable for locating this factory that Krishnaraja Sagar in Mysore District is ideally suited for this purpose. I have got a copy of it in my house and I will produce it in his own handwriting.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works).—When this team came to this State, I was then the Minister for Industries

here. We did everything possible to give them the correct idea as to the suitability of Krishnarajasagar for locating this factory. Ultimately, by comparison with other places they visited in this connection, they gave their decision in favour of Madras.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have in my possession a report sent by the Leader of the delegation as far back as 1954; they have visited all the places in India and they have given a categorical statement that K.R.S. is most suitable.

10 A.M.

I shall close my remarks with a reference to the proposed cement factory. I do not know why the cost of cement should be so high because it does not involve foreign exchange and does not stand competition from foreign countries. No poor house builder will be able to pay that high price. Is there any country in the world where the cost of cement is so high? It cannot be exported in larger quantities because the cost of production is fixed at a high figure. Here is a man who is prepared to have the plant by adopting special technique and what is technically known as the dry process. His cost of production is only 25 per cent of what is allowed by the Government of India and still you do not allow the concern to be brought into existence. I am sure the Government of Mysore will do their best to see that the policy of industrialisation gets a re-orientation. It is only then and not till then that I can support the demand. There is little or absolutely no justification for Government to withhold a licence for starting a cement factory in Mysore State. I am afraid it is only vested interests that are coming in the way and the Government of India is yielding to pressure from one source or other to the detriment of Mysore's interests.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Five Minutes past Ten of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY (Chik-naikanahalli).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I doubt whether the Government of Mysore has got any industrial plan at all. Looking to the figures of the Centre as well as of our adjacent States, where do we stand is the question. The entire expenditure of the Second Plan is 4,100 crores and that for industries is 1,030 crores. For major industries it is 500.5 crores. Mysore is having 2.5 crores, *i.e.*, 5 per cent of the industries sponsored by the Centre as per industrialisation resolution of 1956. It is really unfortunate why our Government did not open its eyes early. There was an opportunity to the State to start so many industries sponsored by the Centre.

Coming to the State planning—our allotment for the industrial development is too meagre. Apart from expansion of some of the industries in the State, no new industry is going to be started. Economic development of the State can only be achieved by industrialisation and not by any other means. While the return in agriculture is hardly one per cent, the return from some of the industrial concerns will be about 12 per cent, sometimes 15 per cent. Industries pay the highest returns. Unless we develop industries, we cannot achieve any progress in other spheres like Education and Public Health where you have big schemes, formation of roads, etc. Unless you tap your resources it is not possible to provide funds for them. Further, it is unfortunate that there is no Minister exclusively for industries. The Chief Minister who is in charge of industries also, has a lot of work. He has to sign some 600 papers every day he gives interviews to 200 people every day and he has to deliver two or three speeches every day. More than that, I do not know how much time he has to spend with political jackals around him. He definitely spends two or three hours for them. The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya pointed out how great men think and how they are paid for their thinking. You can do much by thinking than by touring or talking.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Unfortunately you do not think.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—I also think.

I would like to ask the Government whether they have classed on these lines: industries allied to agriculture, allied to forests, allied to electrical, allied to minerals, allied to Engineering, etc. How many industries are they going to take up in the Second Plan and the Third Plan?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—They are all very elementary ideas.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—But in your Plan you have not taken note of even these things. In your Plan you must have a sense of decentralisation, the needs of technical personnel, a sense of reality and a sense of priority. You are lacking in these things.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Do you agree that the whole thing should be dovetailed into the National Plan?

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—There are two Plans, namely industries sponsored by the Centre and industries sponsored by the State Government.

I was talking about decentralisation of industries. Fifty per cent of the major and minor industries are located in Bangalore. You are having industrial suburb and industrial estate round Bangalore. Have you got any imagination of the problems which will face Bangalore after 10 years. To meet the needs of water supply at the present time alone, you require about 10 to 15 crores of rupees. So what will be the problem after 10 years? I shall just refer to the problems of water supply which arose in America:

“Every gallon of gasoline (petrol) takes 7 to 10 gallons of water for its manufacture. One ton of viscose rayon demands from 200,000 to 300,000 gallons of water in its process of making. To produce a ton of synthetic rubber takes three times that amount of water. Each ton of paper made in modern paper pulp mills requires 50,000 to 60,000 gallons of water in the making.

At the beginning of World War II there were about 200 paper mills in the United States, making about 10,000,000 tons or more of finished paper. That means 500,000,000 gallons of water. When it comes to the mills, a ton of cotton cloth requires 60,000 gallons of water in the bleaching and 80,000 gallons in the dying process. The manufacture of one pound of refined white sugar calls for 7 gallons of water. 160 gallons of water are needed to make a pound of aluminium. A ton of soap needs 500 gallons of water to make it. When an airplane engine is tested, the cooling of it requires from 50,000 to 1,25,000 gallons of water. Steel, of course, is a necessary ingredient of all machinery, tools, large bridges and railroads. It can be made without much water in the process. But by modern methods, 65,000 gallons of fairly pure water are required to process a single ton of steel in its highly finished form."

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Such industries are not located in Bangalore.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—You have got the Aeroplane Factory.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It was established before the world war.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—You have got an industrial suburb and an industrial estate. Have you imagined what will be the problems facing this industrial suburb and industrial estate after 10 years? I say that further expansion of industries in Bangalore should be stopped and the Government must think of decentralisation of industries. Further industries should be established in places which are undeveloped or underdeveloped where the people are urging for employment. Priority should be given to such places for establishment of industries. Have you cared to give priority to such places?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Certain conditions are necessary to be fulfilled for the location of industries.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—I can tell you that almost all the

industrial cities are situated on the banks of rivers. Are there not rivers by the side of New York, London and other cities? Have you got a river by the side of Bangalore? No.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You can build another Bangalore on the banks of the Cauvery.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Do that instead of trying to do what you are doing at present. Sri Hanumanthaiya referred to underground sources of water. Even the underground sources are limited in scope. You can dig 3 or 4 wells in a region and the region may be able to withstand pumping of water to certain extent but if you dig about 10 wells then water supply will get depleted and you may have to go deeper and deeper which may not be economical.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—The suggestion is being examined by experts.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, I rise to a point of order. Under rule 174 (2) a matter which has been discussed once cannot be allowed to be discussed again. This rule is not being respected. So I want a ruling from the Chair,

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Without referring to the subject which has been already discussed, I only wanted to point out the effects of concentrating all the industries in Bangalore and what would be the position after 10 years. Nearly 50 per cent of the major industries, minor industries and cottage and small scale industries are located at Bangalore. At this rate after ten years we will be faced with the problem of fuel, water supply, electricity supply and even shortage of burial ground. So there should be decentralisation of industries from Bangalore. At least stop at this stage; no more industries should be started in Bangalore. I am not going to touch on anything that has been spoken. The next thing is priorities. Coming to priorities, we have completely forgotten the position of steel. If we had taken steps in the First Plan to expand steel production in the country by even half a million tons, we would

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY)

have saved crores of rupees foreign exchange and we could have attained the targets of the Plan. I do not know how much steel is used for Vidhan Soudha and how much we are going to use for the Legislators' Home. Your workshop at Hubli is not functioning because of want of raw material, i.e., steel. You have no sense of priorities. When you want industrial development and economic development, what is the good of allotting thousands of tons of steel for these things? You wanted 30,000 tons for agricultural production and one lakh tons for industrial production. A meagre quantum of steel is allotted and even that is not properly utilised. Even if you do not have a sense of realisation, priorities should go for Industries first. Even in that we are lagging behind. I do not know how we are definitely utilising this planned programme and how we are going to achieve the targets because we are having very many hardships. We have got shortage of power; we have got shortage of steel; we have got shortage of imported raw materials. When the case is such, I do not know how we are going to face the problems of development of industries and how you will try to achieve the targets.

The third point is about Universities and technical personnel. I am really sorry how this Government is treating the technical personnel. They are under-fed and under-paid; sometimes they are sacked and sometimes they are driven out of this Government.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sometimes they take scholarships from the State and go away.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—You have not encouraged the technical personnel in the Metallurgical Section of the Geological Department. You have revised the pay scales of ordinary B.Sc. who is a geologist. It is unfortunate that you have not revised the pay scales of persons in the Metallurgical Section; there are two or three persons having three or four degrees and they have merit as well as foreign qualifications. One unfortunate thing is they have been offered high

salaries in Bhilai and Rourkela Factories but they were not relieved.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is pleading for individual cases.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—You have got two sections. I am not going to mention the names. I am only mentioning about their being paid less. You please give me statistics: how many people have returned from foreign countries after specialisation, how many you are keeping in the particular places for which they have received training. Those people are not treated properly; you have not at all cared to exploit the technical knowledge they are having. There are three things needed for industrial development; one is technology, second is capital and third raw material. Have you used technology properly? You spend Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 on them for giving them foreign training but if you do not make use of that technology, what is the use of thinking of industrial development? It seems in Japan, when they wanted to develop their industries and when they thought of such plans, they sent hundreds of young men to foreign Universities for training and by the time they returned, they had factories suited to their knowledge. They wanted to bank upon technology. Not in one instance, but in hundreds of instances, the Government of Mysore are not making use of them properly. Here most of the people are not made to fit into the grooves though they are specialised. I think if at all there is any backward section in official circle, it is those technical people. It is not I.A.S. people, it is not I.P.S. people who build your country. It is the technical people and the scientists; we want more engineers and more geologists, more mining engineers and more scientists. It is these people that build our country. These people should have equal opportunities and then alone you can think of a better Plan. I want to tell you how Germany is utilising these technical people and how it has developed those industries. In pre-Hitler days, German Industry was perhaps the largest single employer of scientists in the whole world. You find from a report of American Industry

in 1954, the private industry employed over 100,000 scientists. In other words, the number of scientists employed in private industries was larger than in Government Industries, colleges, universities and other fields of employment taken together. If our Industry is to take a rightful place among the industries of the world, there must be comparable employment of scientists and research workers in every field. If the Finance Minister wants to develop the country and if he wants to have industrial planning, he must encourage the technical people and Engineers. I as a politician can speak much, but I cannot do anything to the country. In working out the needs of the Second Five-Year Plan, it has been estimated that there is a shortfall of Engineering personnel by about 15,000 and the post-graduate level personnel by about 13,000. When the nation needs so many people, if we cannot use all the people that are available, it is really an unfortunate affair. I will give you one example. For instance in Kemmangundi you are on an average Mining 2,000 tons of iron ore; is there a mining Engineer there? By his technical knowledge if he can save 8 annas a ton in the process of mining, is it not beneficial? As a matter of fact, the Government of India have launched a case against the Iron Works for not employing a Mining Engineer. Similarly, the other day, the Chief Minister was pleased to say that there was no Mining Engineer in the Bureau of Mines. I want to tell you how the Manganese people of this State get the technology of Sri A. K. Chakravorthy who is a Mining Engineer and who is paid very heavily. By using a special process suggested by him, the Mine owners of the Association were able to get 45 per cent concentrated ore and the value will be four to five times more and now every mine owner is making use of his guidance and intelligence. In these days low grade ore is not marketable and by converting them to a higher percentage they find a market for them. Our Government is not thinking on these lines. They should think in these lines and try to make use of the technical personnel fully.

11 A.M.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya spoke about starting a factory at Ingaldal to exploit pyrites. According to my knowledge, experts are of the opinion that if we think of manufacturing sulphur out of it the return will be only 4 annas. The only thing we can do is to convert it into sulphuric acid and make use of it for fertilizers.

Coming to the alloy industries, India is now importing alloys worth a few crores of rupees. The Bhadravati steel is said to be the best because it contains a very little percentage of phosphorous. You can have any number of steel alloys. For instance, chromium steel. Chromium is rich in Mysore. For chromium steel, we use 18 per cent chromium, 8 per cent nickel and the rest steel. We have got chromium. If we can get nickel, the problem is solved and we can save a lot of foreign exchange. Sri Thacker has very recently found a new metal called Thackaran which can replace nickel. Our country is paying a lot for importing these alloy steels and I think our country is losing Rs. 3 crores every year on such imports. If we can have a plant at Bhadravati for this purpose, we can save a lot of foreign exchange and we can also enrich our country.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is why our policy is one of diversification.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Have you got plans to manufacture all these alloys? You have got a policy, but that policy without a programme is not a policy at all.

I shall now come to processing of minerals. Sri Mallaradhya said that we are earning lakhs of rupees by selling ores. It is not mere selling of ores that counts. Every ton of ore is national wealth. Actually we are supplying 7 million tons of iron ore to Japan free of cost. In exchange for that they are giving us steel at an extra cost of Rs. 100 per ton. Unfortunately, it is the fault of the S. T. C. Do the Government realise how much they are losing in this iron ore business? Fifty per cent of the ore that is exported from India to Japan used to be carried by Indian ships. According to the

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAM SETTY)

recent agreement, the entire ore will now be carried by Japanese ships. The freight charge for every ton is Rs. 40 and at this rate you can imagine how much will be the loss to our shipping on 7 million tons. This is not business-like dealing on the part of the S.T.C. At the rate at which we are supplying iron ore to Japan, I am sure we are supplying it to them almost free. This state of affairs should not continue. I do not want that we should lose our national wealth in this way. It is not the quantum of ore that we export or the foreign exchange we will earn thereby that counts, but it is the monetary return that counts. Hon'ble Members will see how the exports are increasing and the monetary return is decreasing. You have fixed the export target of manganese ore at 2 million tons and of iron ore at 7 million tons. The quantity of ore to be exported is increasing and the monetary return is decreasing. This means that the foreigners are actually cheating us. This Government should open the eyes of the Centre as to how things are happening.

Coming to the sugar deal, our Government at the Centre announced in papers that one lakh tons of sugar will be released for export. There was one firm which offered it at the rate of £ 39 per ton to the Poland Government. Immediately thereafter the Sugar Federation of the Commonwealth which has monopolised the markets immediately reduced the rate to £ 33. Immediately the Poland Government wrote to our Government about it and our Government was forced to sell it at £ 33. That means a loss of 6 lakhs pounds in sugar deal.

Of late, the Tata Institute has found out a new way of preparing steel directly from high grade iron ore. Our country is the richest in high grade ore. We have the world's best iron ore in Sandur and Chicknayakanahalli. This method of manufacturing steel will save us Rs. 100 per ton. We can therefore think of starting more steel factories wherever there is high grade iron ore.

The Bhadravati steel is very good for manufacturing cycle sculps. At present we want more cycle factories. We should not be satisfied with self-sufficiency in assembling factories but we should start manufacturing cycle sculps as our country needs them badly.

Coming to fine chemicals, we have so many chemicals which can be purified. We can have a scheme for manufacturing fine chemicals for our laboratories, for our Education Department and for scientific purposes.

Last year I suggested the separation of Titanium in Kumpta sands. There are millions of tons of deposits in Kumta in the form of sand. It is very easy to process it by electromagnetic separation. For a few units it requires very little capital and Government can take it up immediately. In days to come Titanium will be so much useful that even aluminium will be replaced by it.

Coming to special glasses, we are having bulbs and chimneys and we require lot of dollars for importing special glasses. There is no factory whatsoever in India for the manufacture of special glasses. Mysore is very rich in quartz which is a basic material for this industry. So, they can think of starting such industries as glass sheets and special glasses.

Big steel factories, locomotive factories and big chemical industries are coming up and refractories are the most important requirement for them. The Geological Department and the Bureau of Mines are manufacturing on a small scale a particular kind of brick. We can manufacture chromite bricks as well as kynite bricks.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—May I know, Sir, how long we are going to sit ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Gubbi).—The first speaker was allowed to speak for one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I feel that time limit is essential because this Bill has to be printed and placed before the Legislative Council today. Let us see the state of affairs till 12-30 ; afterwards we will reply.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Council is meeting at 2-30. This Bill after it is passed must be printed and placed before the Council. So some time is necessary. We should adjust and finish within 12-30.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may please finish.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—Yes, Sir.

For refractory bricks, we have got so much raw material. Make the nation self-sufficient at least in this. If you have failed to urge it to be included in the Second Plan, have it included in the Third Plan and plan it properly. It may not be to the taste of many Ministers but I am sure it is in the interest of the country, and in view of the international market also. Manufacture of refractory bricks is one of the important industries that can come up in Mysore and Government should have a scheme for it.

Then about Fertiliser Factory.—Andhra is going to have a fertiliser factory; Kerala is going to have one; Madras is going to have one near the Lignite Project; Mysore should have a fertiliser factory at Ingaldhal or Bhadravati.

Coming to small scale industries.—So many industrial estates are coming up and it is really unfortunate and surprising that for the last two or three years our Government has not made any efforts at all when we look to the development in Madras, Kerala and Andhra. I do not know if it is the intention of Government to allow the particular grants to lapse. Within the two years that have been left Government should take a bold step to see that the targets are reached and that all the industrial estates are in a working condition.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may please finish; if he takes a longer time other members will have no opportunity.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is left to the Chair to cut out the time.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I am only requesting him to keep to the time limit.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—I do not want to take much time.

The first and foremost thing is our Government cannot command influence at the Centre either to get the industries that are planned or to help private industries to get licence or to get enough dollar exchange for our industrial needs. Very recently all the Oodabathi merchants in Bangalore for want of meagre quantity of dollar exchange had to stop the industry. Every year Bangalore is earning two lakhs worth of dollars in regard to Oodabathi. The raw material that is to be imported is only to the extent of Rs. 25,000. When it is a dollar earning industry why not our Government put forth the needs of this State?

Our Government should think of putting forth our needs at the Centre for dollar exchange hereafter and whatever has been lost so far should be compensated in building our influence at the Centre.

With these remarks I close.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA (Mangalore I).—Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the demands before the House and support the Bill in its entirety. But I must not fail to observe that there is some considerable mixing up of ideas particularly with regard to the scope of the Bill.

I may not entirely agree with the speech of Sri Mallaradhya. I have heard considerable constructive criticisms but at the same time it may not be appropriate to the occasion because we are discussing the Appropriation Bill; and there may be extenuating circumstances to say that there was no time allowed or afforded for discussing a large number of items particularly with regard to the heading "Industries and Supplies". I will not be in a position to answer all the points raised by Mallaradhya though I may make an attempt to do that. I should say that he is not fully acquainted and informed about one point and that is with regard to the steps taken by Government to exploit the mineral resources. It is possible that those measures have not been implemented to the fullest extent. It will be realised that it cannot be done overnight, but it has to be said that an attempt has

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

been made by the then Industries Minister to see that the entire resources of the Mysore State are exploited. For this purpose a note was sent to the Planning Commission for the development of ports and the coastline. That note contained facts and figures about the possibilities of exploiting our mineral resources to the fullest extent as found out from a survey made. Those figures were checked and verified by the Planning Commission and it was found that the figures supplied by the Mysore Government were not only right, but erred on the low side. So what was done for the last survey has to be augmented with the inclusion of the integrated areas. The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya pointed out the existence of a hill containing iron ore near Honavar which is not included in the survey already done. I may point out that this hill containing this deposit is only at a distance of two miles from the sea coast. It looks as though nature has deposited this ore there in order that the Mysore people may simply ship it and convert it into hard cash. When the Hon'ble Member Sri Srinivasa Shetty was speaking about this, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister intervened to say that communications should precede these things. May I remind him that communications on the west coast leading to the sea ports are going to be improved at a cost of Rs. 2½ crores? We may, therefore, think of development of industries. Previously, the export of these ores from the west coast ports of Mysore State was to the extent of 3 to 5 lakh tons; and that was being sent, as was rightly criticised, through wrong ports and wrong routes involving a haulage which is a national waste and which serves no purpose. The extra haulage was about 250 miles per ton which could be eliminated if it had been directed through the proper route. I wish Sri Mallaradhya to think about this idea further and find out a way to avoid this tremendous national waste in unnecessary haulage not only in the export of ores from our State but also in the export and import of consumer and other goods into the State. This

unnecessary haulage does not benefit anybody. The total cargo to be carried through these ports is about 500 million tons. All this is today carried by wrong routes and wrong ports. I am in agreement with the Hon'ble Member that Government should bestow immediate attention to this problem because if this is successfully solved not only Mysore State will be developed but the consumers also will be benefited and the country will be enabled to save crores of rupees per annum which are unnecessarily being spent over these wrong routes now.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA (Holenarasipur).—Sir, I want to know whether it is proper to allow a member to speak on a subject or demand which has been already voted by this House? Is it a healthy convention? The demand for 'Industries' was voted yesterday. What is before us now is only the Appropriation Bill. In the circumstances is it relevant for the Hon'ble Member to speak on Industries while speaking on this Bill?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—If the Hon'ble Member Sri Veerappa had been present a little while ago, he would not have raised this point of order.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—When I have raised a point of order is the Hon'ble Member free to go on with his speech?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He is allowed to speak on the point of order.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It seems to me that there is some confusion of ideas in the mind of the Hon'ble Member who has raised this point of order. I am aware that the scope of discussion in an Appropriation Bill is limited. That was made clear by the Speaker also and so it is now only a question of academic interest. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Member has raised a wrong point of order. This is like any other ordinary Bill, but a healthy convention has been established that since we have finished the debate on the demands, after the passing of the demands there should be no repetition of those arguments in the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. So, Sir, the point of order which has been raised has really no substance, especially

when it is raised after a member of the Opposition has criticised the Government on certain points and when a member of the ruling party tries to meet those criticisms. Further, the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya who is sitting by my side tells me that the discussion is well within the ambit or scope of rule 174 (4).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is within limits.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Yesterday this point was raised and a different ruling was given.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—My ruling is that he is within limits.

11-30 A.M.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—So he is allowed to speak?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I would beg of members not to disturb me any more. There are a number of industries mentioned by Sri Mallaradhya. They are all very good. He complained that they have not been taken up for development, but in the conclusion of his speech he himself gave the answer when he said that these are things of big dimension which cannot be achieved overnight. They require immense study and consideration and that is what the Government is doing. The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya is blaming the Government for not doing all this, possibly because he has not seen the fruits of those actions, but I must tell him that it will take some time for him to see the results. All the things that he mentioned are the subject matter of study by Government. There are certain difficulties and bottlenecks and they have to be removed and that will take some time. There is no reason why he should be impatient.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—Why do you step into the shoes of the Finance Minister?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—In view of the little time at my disposal, I do not wish to be disturbed.

In conclusion, I would tell my friend Sri Mallaradhya that he should co-operate with the Government in the

implementation of the various schemes and give his unstinted support to the Government for any scheme sponsored by the State Government or the Central Government or in collaboration with any foreign Government.

Sir, I must also at the same time suggest to the Government that they should have some definite policy with regard to the industrial development of the State. I am afraid, the private Sector in Mysore State has been entirely neglected. By private sector, I mean not only the industrialists and the people who can afford to support industries in the State, but other industrialists who are migrating, as for instance, to Kerala. Kerala Government has enunciated a policy where private enterprise is encouraged. But if we also encourage, there are many advantages that would accrue to the Mysore State. I would not get into details for want of time. I would go a step further and say not only patriotic industrialists, but even people from foreign countries should be invited for collaboration and should be encouraged. I may say, subject to correction, there is no definite policy which has been enunciated or made public. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister seems to be doubting. I would like to be enlightened if there is any definite policy with regard to the encouragement of private sector or foreign collaboration. Sir, I will then pass on to the next point, namely, that so far as industries are concerned, it is a well-known fact that electrical energy is wanting. There was an idea with regard to the constitution of an investigating circle for starting more generating stations for generating more power, for instance in Barapole, or Kalinadhi. These ideas have been there. Barring Barapole, others are less precise. If an investigating circle is constituted, it will give some tangible and precise information that these are the things which could be taken up. If we are anxious to implement the schemes, it is necessary that a preliminary survey should be done without any delay. It is in that light I am submitting to Government to constitute an investigating circle with special reference to

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

power generation to be constituted and schemes to be got ready. If ever the Mysore Government lost the help of the Government of India and Madras Government got it with regard to Kundha Project, it is only because Mysore Government was not ready with the scheme. I am not sorry Madras Government got it. But I must say it is wise for us to think ahead and have an investigating circle and get things ready.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What steps you took when you were in office?

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I have answered that question on a prior occasion. I must say that all things cannot be done overnight. Sri Muckannappa is a young man with bursting energy and he wants that all things should be done immediately. I refer to the figures quoted by Sri Srinivasa Shetty. The reply by the Minister for Revenue is that South Kanara was not paying the highest revenue. May I invite the attention of the Government to the publication where on page 45 the figures quoted by Sri Setty are found? Either the reply given by the Hon'ble Minister is a mistake or the publication is a mistake. It requires early attention. I will now deal with tourism. Sir, the whole House is aware that by January 1960, we are going to have a function to which lakhs of visitors will be attracted to Mysore State, I mean, the Indian National Congress Session. It is bound to attract 10 lakhs of visitors, besides the normal increase in the influx of visitors from foreign countries. That is a unique opportunity of which I hope the Government will take full advantage. It is not merely an idea which can be attended to overnight. I wish that they attend to it early.

I wish to refer to one particular aspect before I conclude, namely, treatment or the attention given to Scheduled Tribes. I am told, subject to correction, that a large majority of Scheduled Tribes, that is, about 15 per cent are found in South Kanara and there is a feeling there that they are

not being properly attended to. If I am mistaken, I may be corrected, because that information has been given to me by the Hon'ble Member who belongs to the Scheduled Castes and who says that there is considerable discontent. So, the appointment of a special Director for them will not be out of place.

Lastly, Sir, I refer to Bellary District with regard to the development of industries and with regard to exploiting huge resources that are there. Ferro-manganese Plant and several other things may be established there; there is special steel; the figures that are already disclosed prove that. I may remind the Government that there is a clause in the agreement which requires certain parties to whom lease has been given for very extensive area, that they should do it at least with the co-operation or even otherwise, if not in Sandur, elsewhere in the Bellary District; this rich ore which has been characterised by foreign experts as gold, Sir, there are many countries which are desirous of taking it. I must not conclude without paying a word of tribute to the State Trading Corporation. A criticism was levelled against it. May I say, so far as Mysore was concerned, all that was sent was a couple of lakhs through its ports? With all the lack of facilities in the Port, we were able to export so much. This requires immediate attention. The proposal now is to export at least 12 lakhs of tons. In my own mind, it ought to be 2 million tons. 12 lakhs is nothing. At the same time, something has to be done. It is in that light I am saying that so far as export of ores through the ports of Mysore is concerned, something tangible should be done. With regard to providing water in Bangalore City, I am happy that an idea of tapping underground water has been suggested; but I must not fail to say a word of warning. What is the total rainfall that occurs here? How do you expect plenty of water underground here? If you want any underground water you must come to my District where the rainfall is 150 to 300 inches where water comes out

gushing. I am saying this with a view to re-emphasise the necessity of bringing Cauvery water to Bangalore. I conclude by thanking you for affording me this opportunity to say a few words on this occasion.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ (ಹಿರಿಯೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾಬುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡುಗಳು ಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕನಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಪಂಡಿನಿಂದ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆಯಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಡವೇ ಎನ್ನುತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ. —ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಬರೀ ಫಾರ್ಮ್.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ. —ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಯಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಗೆ ಕನ್ಸಾಲೇಟೇಡ್ ಪಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕನಸಾಲಡೇಟೆಡ್ ಪಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ಹೆಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೊಡಿದರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ದಿ ಪರ್ಟಿಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಡಿಸುವಾಗ, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿನ್ನೆರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ, ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಿವೇಚಿಸುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡೋಣವೇ ಬೇಡವೇ ಎನ್ನುತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ಆರೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತೊಂಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 50 ವರ್ಷದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯ ತರಬೇಡಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾವನೆಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಜನರು ಪರದಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವಾರು ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಬರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ.

ಏತಕ್ಕೊಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಕೊನೆಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಗಡಬಡಿ ಬಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲ ಬಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೆನಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಲೇನೂ ಅವರು ಈ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಈಗ ಡಾ ಪಕ್ಕ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿ

ಗಳು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಂಟರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ವಾಟಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಣೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಈ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಆಯಾಯ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಲಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವೇನಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬರ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚರಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದ ಮೇಲೊಂದು ಹಿಡಿತವಿರದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇಂಥ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡೋಣವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇಡವೇ ಎನ್ನುತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಕಲಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವೀಗ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಯಾಯ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟೇ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಮೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನಿಡೆ, ಏನೇನು ಅಭ್ಯುದಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತರೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆಯೆಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತರೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನೇ ಗಮನಿಸದೆ ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯ

*Asterisk indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ)

ದಯಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಹಣ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ತುಂಬ ಭಯ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಏಳು ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಂಭತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದ ನೂರೊಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲು ಲಕ್ಷ ಅರವತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಪುನಃ ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ! ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಪಂಡ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೊರೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ 19 ಲಕ್ಷ....

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I would have been very glad to apprise the Hon'ble Member of the position if he had raised this point during the debate on Civil Works.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ನೇಮ ನಿಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಯದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ನಮಗಿರುವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಿ! ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಫೈನರ್ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಯಾಯ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಪ್ಪನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನೇ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಆಗ ನಾವು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಈ ದಿನ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಅಪೋಕ್ಷಿಯೇಷನ್‌ಬಲ್ಲ ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದವರಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎ.ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ಡಿ. ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಅಂಥವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟಿ! ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದವರು ಅವರ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯರ್ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರು ನಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾನ, ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಗಳೇ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಈಗ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿದೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ರೋಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಸಂವತ್ಸಾರ ಸಾವಿರದ ನೂರಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಈ ಒಂದೆರಡು

ಸ್ಯಾಂಪಲ್ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆನು. ದೇಶಾಭ್ಯುದಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತುಂಬ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ನಮಯೋಚಿತವಾದಂಥ ವೇಳೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪಾಂಡವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇನು? ಇನ್ನು ಉಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಇದೊಂದೂ ನಮಗಿಗ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Is it the Hon'ble Member's opinion that we have not spent the amount provided by the Government of India in the form of grants under the C.R.F. and the Central Road Fund Reserve and that the amount provided has not been spent in respect of State Fund Roads?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ನನಗಾದ ತಿರುಳೇ ನೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳೇನು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚು ಗಿದೆ? ಉಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡಲಿ, ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. I will provide you with the figures now.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I do not know whether you have read them rightly or wrongly. ನೀವು ರಿವಿನ್ಯೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ? Please refer to the page.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಫಿಗರ್ಸ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೋಟ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪೇಜನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತು ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆ '50' ನಿವಿರ್ ಕಾಂಗಾಂಗಳ ಡಿವೈಯಾಂಡಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ "50 ನಿವಿರ್ ಕಾಂಗಾಂ" ಗಳ ಹೆಡಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆ (ಸಿ) (ಡಿ) (ಇ) (ಎಫ್) (ಬಿ) (ಎಚ್) ಐಟಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದಾರೆನು!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ರಿಸೀಟ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಪೆಷಿ ನಲ್ಲೇ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಾಬುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಏಕೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಯಾಯಿತು? ಯಾವಾಗ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಇವರು ಯಾವಾಗ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಅವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಎರಡನೆಯದು. ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ನಿರ್ದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ 1958 ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಅಮ್ಬರುವರೆಗೆ

30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಅನಂತರ 1958ನೆಯ ವಿಶ್ವರೋಷದ ಪರ್ವದ ಜೊನೆ ಆಪ್ತರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಜೊನೆ ಆಪ್ತರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ನಾಲಿನ ಮಾರ್ಚು ಆಪ್ತರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಐವತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅನಂತರ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಒಟ್ಟು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Now the facts and figures are not with me. If I am only given an opportunity I will prove to the hilt that we are making a headway in regard to progress.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಂಥ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟರ ಮೈನರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಂಥ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ. ನೀವು ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಮ್ಮ 'Progress of works' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಬರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ದಯೆ ವಿಟ್ಟು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ. ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟರ ಮೈನರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದೀರಾ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಾಪ ಬರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವರ್ಷದ ಆಪ್ತರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಅತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಇರಬಹುದು.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು. ವೇಳೆಯಾಯಿತು; ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಇನ್ನೂ ಕವಿವೈದು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಿ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಾಲದ ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಪ್ಪರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಮುಗಿಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಚಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

***Sri M. RAJASEKHARA MURTHY (T.Narsipur).**—While supporting the Bill, I wish to make a few observations on the working of the silk industry in the State. Silk industry is one of the most important industries in the State. Mysore is producing 80 lakhs tons enjoying practically the monopoly position so far as production is concerned. This industry has employed nearly 10 lakhs

of people directly or indirectly. You cannot think of any other industry in the State which is employing people in such magnitude. Even if you spend crores you cannot do that. This industry is now in a deplorable condition having practically lost both the home as well as foreign markets. It has lost home market for the reason that there is a heavy competition from the artificial silk industry. I shall give you figures for the last three years. In the year 1956-57 the total production of artificial silk is 3.166 million lbs.; in the year 1957-58 it is 3.598 million lbs.; and in the year 1958-59 it is 4.088 million tons. On account of the heavy production of artificial silk and on account of the product being cheaper it is not possible for the pure silk industry to withstand competition from the art silk industry. It has also lost the foreign market for the reason that our silk has to meet foreign competition from other countries like Japan and China who are producing pure silk at a very low cost. The cost of production is very high in our country. It is on account of this our silk and silk products have not been able to withstand competition in the foreign market. Just to bring down the cost of production and in order to enable our silk and silk products to meet the competition in the international market a number of development schemes were taken in hand both in the First and Second Five-Year Plans. During the Second Five-Year Plan the target was nearly 45 lakhs for the development of silk industry. Out of this the actual outlay is less than 20 lakhs. Therefore the gap between the target and the actual outlay is very wide. So a number of schemes could not be taken up. During the same period the Government of Mysore received nearly Rs. 23,16,000 by way of assistance from the Government of India. Out of this the Government of Mysore spent only Rs. 4,66,000 and the rest of the amount was surrendered, i.e., Rs. 18,50,000. This grant which the Government of Mysore got from the Central Silk Board has not been properly or fully utilised. A huge portion of the amount has been surrendered to the Government of India which does not

(SRI M RAJASEKHARA MURTHY)

speak well of the Government. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister in this connection to the fact that while all other States are getting 100 per cent assistance Mysore is only getting 50 per cent of the estimated cost. The total amount received by the Government of Mysore since 1956-57 is as follows :

	Rs.
1956-57	... 8,71,770
1957-58	... 10,71,856
1958-59	... 7,01,489

The total amount received during this period is Rs. 25,43,105. If we had received 100 per cent assistance we would have received 51 lakhs and thereby we have lost assistance from the Government of India to the extent of 26 lakhs.

12 NOON

Neither the Industries Minister nor the Finance Minister has taken up this question with the Central Government. Instead of simply putting queries in files and sending them to and fro, it is much better and in the interest of the State if the Finance Minister takes up this matter with the Central Government. I learn that the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister are going to Delhi shortly. I shall be grateful to them if they take up this question with the Central Government when they go there and see that we get 100 per cent grants as in the case of other States who have got 100 per cent grants.

Coming next to the question of protected seeds, a legislation to this effect was passed in the year 1952, but this Act has not been applied to all parts. We require about 8 crores of disease-free layings out of which only about 1½ crores are now being supplied. There are three agencies which are supplying these disease-free layings. There are 19 Government grainages and 210 aided-grainages and the rest are private grainages. On account of the failure on the part of Government to supply disease-free layings to the rearers, most of the rearers are put to heavy loss because it is not possible for

them to successfully harvest even two crops. This factor has not been kept in view by the Government and they are not earnestly doing their best to supply disease-free layings to the rearers. I request the Government to step up production in Government grainages and in aided grainages and if possible to sanction more aided grainages to supply disease-free layings.

Sri Mallaradhya spoke about stabilisation of prices and said that floor and ceiling prices should be fixed. I agree with him so far as this suggestion is concerned. Even in highly developed countries like Japan they have undertaken this measure. The Government itself was carrying out the operation of purchase and sales in the open market. Till 1956 the Government was doing this work, but after 1956 this work was entrusted to holding companies. The holding companies are operating in the open market and there the floor and ceiling prices are fixed. Whenever the price goes below the floor level, the Government will step in and make purchases and whenever the price goes above the ceiling level the Government will release the silk which it has got and thereby there will be maintained a sort of stability in the market so far as prices are concerned. This is a very good scheme. I do admit it, but the question is whether it is possible, in the existing circumstances in India, to have such a legislative enactment fixing floor and ceiling prices. In my opinion such a measure will work successfully in a country where there is overproduction, but today in our country we have not been able to produce sufficient quantity of silk. When there is under-production it is not possible to successfully operate this kind of plan because when the price does not come down below the floor price it is not possible for Government to purchase silk. The price here will always be above the floor price and so the question of purchasing silk at floor price does not arise. Similarly, when the price goes above the ceiling price, there is no stock with Government to release. Such a scheme will work successfully only in a country where there is over-production.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It seems that there is some confused thinking on the part of the member. What I said was that a legislation should be passed to fix ceiling and floor prices of cocoons so that we may stabilise the price of silk. I know the condition in Japan. I did not say that floor and ceiling prices of silk must be fixed, but what I said was in respect of cocoons which form the raw material for producing silk.

Sri M. RAJASEKHARA MURTHY.—The Hon'ble Member is not properly acquainted with the working of the silk market. He wants to fix floor and ceiling prices for cocoons, but I want to tell him that the price of cocoons varies according to the price of silk. If the price of silk goes up, automatically the price of cocoons also goes up. There is a link between the price of cocoons and the price of silk and so unless the prices of both are fixed this scheme cannot function successfully.

With regard to the Spun Silk Mills about 1200 labourers are out of employment. There is absolutely no market and huge quantities of silk waste are accumulated with the rearers and so they are put to heavy loss. Two Japanese experts had visited the place at the request of the Government of India and they have made certain recommendations, but their recommendations have not been implemented so far. I request the Government to study those recommendations and implement such of them which are suitable to our country.

With these few words I close my speech.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ಮುಳು ಬಾಗಿಲು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂದೆನ್ನಿನವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಕ್ಕ ಹೋಗದೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರೇಬರ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್‌ನ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ 54 ಜರ್ಮನ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ. ರಷ್ಯಾ ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡಲೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ Raw Materials ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಒಬ್ಬರು Leather Expert ಎಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು Additional Director of Industries and Small Scale Industries, ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಇವರೊಬ್ಬರೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಈ Leather Expert ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 350—400 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ Technician ನಿಗೆ 250 ಅವರ ಕೈಕೆಳಗಿರುವ Leather Expert ಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 200 ಹೀಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಇತರ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನೊಡನೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಒಂದು Separate Department ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆ.

ಇನ್ನು Minerals ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣಿಫಿಕ್ಟು ಗೋಲ್ಡು ಮೈನ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವವರು, ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಆಗ ಸರ್ವೇ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗಲೇನೋ ಅವರು "Premature condition" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಅರೌಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸಕಾಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖನಿಜಸಂಪತ್ತು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. Coal, Mica, etc. ಇಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಖನಿಜಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ರೋಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ White Clay ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಅದರಿಂದ Porcelain Factory ಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇನೋ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ Rural Industrial Society ಯವರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೆದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರೇ "ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯವರು ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೇಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ದೇವರೇ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾದ Technical Officers ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮನ್ನು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಲ್. ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ)

ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ನೀವೇ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದೋ? ಇದಂತಹ ಪರಿಹಾಸವೋ ನಾನು ಇನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಇರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇರುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಖನಿಜ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಏನು ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವೋ ಏಕೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಭಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ಷಾವ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಇದೆ. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗೌರವಮಂಟನವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀರಾವರಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಭಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಸಾತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಲೀಡರ್‌ರೂ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏನಾದರೂ ಅಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಲಯಗಳು ಇವೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಪಡೆಯಿರಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಫೂಟ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಇಟ್ಟು ಮೈಸೂರು ಫೂಟ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ವಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫೂಟ್ ಫೋಲಿಸಿಂಗ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ, ಅದು ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರನೇ ಬಲ್ಲ. ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬಡವಾಳ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಎಷ್ಟು-ವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡಬಹುದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಫೂಟ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು? ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕಾಲವಿಳಂಬ ಮಾಡದೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಫೂಟ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿವೆಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವೈತನರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಫೂಟ್ ಕಾನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬೆಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಡೆ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ತರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕರಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ತೊಡಗಿರುವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮುತವರ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಹಳ ಇದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಗ್ರೇನೇಜಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿ ಡಿಸ್‌ಮಿಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಗ್ರೇನೇಜ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮನಾಪಾಲೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು ಅನೋಪಿಯೇಷನ್ ನ ದಸ್ತರಾಗಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಳಿತ ಸುಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವು ಕ್ರೆಡಿಟ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿಜವಾದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವ ವಸ್ತು ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಹಳೆಯ ಪ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಗಂಪಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹೋಬಳಿಗೆ ಅಂಥ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ವ ವಸ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅನುಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಟೆಕ್ಸೈಸಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸ ತ್ರೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೈನ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್, ಟೆಕ್ನಿಯೋ ಒಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟನ್ನು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆತ ಬಂದು ಏನುಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲನು? ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಹೆಲ್ಪ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಟೆಕ್ಸೈಸಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ವಲಯ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಲದ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಒಂದು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಯಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನಡೆಯದೆ ಇರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 18 ಕೋಟಿ ಆದಾಯವಿರುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಡಿಮಾಂಡನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೊ ಕೂಡ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇಲ್ಲದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಏನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ

ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಗಿರೇಟ್ ಅಪ್ಪೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜೋಡುಕುಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಎರಡು ಅಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈ ಎತ್ತಬೇಕು, ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. 31ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್‌ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆಯಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸ ದಿಸ್‌ಕಪ್ಪೆಗೆ ಆರಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೋಡಿ. ಮೊದಲು ದಿಸ್‌ಕಪ್ಪೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮಧ್ಯರಜಾ ಬೇರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರಿ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸುವ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಬಂತು ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We tried our level best to arrange the whole programme.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—With full agreement we did it.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—We wanted to give sufficient time. It is the duty of the Government and the Ruling Party and the Cabinet to see what whatever understanding we came to is carried out; we are not in a position to dominate the thing. It was the duty of the Government to have worked for proper functioning of democracy. We have co-operated and we have come to an understanding. It was your duty to see that we were given sufficient time for discussion.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The understanding was not brought into force. You have not explained the reason for it.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—For example, for Industries, we allotted two days and the Ruling Party agreed to the discussion of this Demand for two days.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We did not go behind the agreement.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I wish this matter had not been raised. It looks as if the entire blame is on this side of the House. It is not so. We have tried our best in all sincerity to adhere to those agreements reached between two parties. But unfortunately the Leader of the Opposition knows what happened. I wish they had not claimed a holiday on Kamana habba day.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA.—We sat on Sunday for that.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—You wanted to work on Sunday and we worked on that day. If at all they call it a fault, they must also share it equally. It is very unfair to say that the fault lies only with us. Many members from both sides wanted to participate in this debate. We could not help it. It is true that for 'Industries' we had allotted two days. We had agreed to take only one day for 'Medical and Public Health' but even the Opposition wanted an extension of time for that demand and we took two days for that demand. Likewise, some days which had been allotted for certain demands were taken away for some other demands. We have come to such an impasse when members on both the sides cannot help. So, what is the use of laying the blame at our doors only?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is your duty to see that what we have agreed to was carried out.

ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಬೇಡ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟರಾಮಯ್ಯ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಆ ವಿತ್ತರು, ನಮ್ಮ ಲೇಡರು, ನಾನು, ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಾಠಾ ರಾಧ್ಯರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಲೆತು ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ವಿಧ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ, ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ, ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು.ಡಿ.ಗೆ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಳಿದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಉಳಿದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಿರೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಟ್ಟಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಿಂಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ, ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಯಾರೂ ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. We came to an agreement. The whip of the other side, the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Mallaradhy and myself came to an agreement. You have changed the programme without giving us notice. Something is wrong with the other party. He knows that and in spite of that he is defying his party.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಏನೇ ಆಗಲಿ, 25 ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗಿರೋಟ್ ಮಾಡುವ agreement ಬಂದಿತು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ವಿಷಾದಕರ. ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಹೀಗಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೂಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಂಗೇಗೌಡ (ಕನಕಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇನ್ನು ಅರು ನಿಮಿಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮುಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಧ್ಯುರು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಶೇಖರ ಮೂರ್ತಿಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಒಂದೆರಡು ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತರಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಜಪಾನ್ ದೇಶದ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮೈಯಾಸಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ cross breedನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ತಜ್ಞರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಬೆಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ 80 ಭಾಗ ಗೂಡಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಕೂನಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದೆ. ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡುವ ಖರ್ಚು ಕ 80 ಭಾಗವಾದ ಗೂಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಕೂನಿನ qualityಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 200 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮೇಲ್ಮಟ್ಟದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇದೆ. ಟಿಪ್ಪುಸುಲ್ತಾನ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಗಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯ ರೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ರೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲ್ತಾನಿ ಕಡ್ಡಿ ತರಹೆಯೆಂಬದು ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ, ಟೀ. ನರಸೀಪುರ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಢಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

1920ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಪಾನಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಕೂನುಗಳ qualityಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಬ್ರೀಡನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ—1,222 ಮೈಸೂರು ಎಂಬುದು. ಈ ಜಾತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಗೂಡಿಗೆ 800 ಗಜ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಗೂಡಿನಿಂದ 200 ಗಜ ಕೂಡ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗಮನ quality of reelingನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅದರ ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಫೋರ್ಟ್ ಪೊಲಿಯೋ ವಕಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಗಂಧ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಂತೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. Wheels within wheels ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಒಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೊಬ್ಬರು ಬಿದ್ದು ಒಳಗೊಳಗೆ ಜಗಳವಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು

ಈ ರೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೂಡನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 80 ಭಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡಹೆಮ್ಮೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದರ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗಾಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ರೈತರು ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆತಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ತರುವಾಗ, ಹೀಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಾಸ್ ಬ್ರೀಡನ್ನು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗ್ರೇನೇಜ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಗ್ರೇನೇಜ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಿಗಾಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಕೂನನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. Modernisation of filature factory ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಲೀಮನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಗಾಲ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೆಟ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ರೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇಟಾಲಿಯನ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದರೆ, ಉತ್ತಮ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇಟಲಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾಪಾನಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇದನ್ನೇ ವಿಶೇಷ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅದರ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ರೀಲಿಂಗ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನೇ ಬೇರೆಕಡೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ, development training ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರನ್ನೇ ಬೇರೆಕಡೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಕನಕಪುರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ 6,000 ಪೌಂಡ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಈ ಹೊತ್ತ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ 32,000 ಪೌಂಡುಗಳಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—ಆಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯೂ ಇತ್ತು. ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಬೆಲೆಯಿಸುತ್ತೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೌಂಡಿಗೆ ಅರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾದ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿದ್ಲೂ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇಂದು ಉಳಿದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು? Silk Conditioning expertರವರು ಚೆನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರಲ್ಲ quality ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ನೂರತನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೌಂಡಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ

ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಬಕರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂಥಾದ್ದು ಇಂದು ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೆ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಕಂಪೌಂಡ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಚ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸದಿರುವುದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಲ್ಲವೇ? ದಯಮಾಡಿ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗದೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಭಾಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗ ಬೇಕು, ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತಾವು ವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರಿತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

12-30 P.M.

*Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I have nothing to add except stating to my friend that we have not fallen short of the expenditure. I would like to give him figures. Under “180 R.E.” the original provision of 86.72 lakhs has been revised to 98.80 lakhs and under ‘I.N.E.D. Works’ as against the original provision of 364.55 lakhs the revised provision is 388.98 lakhs, thereby indicating that we required more money. If I had only time I would have intervened and given all the figures and showed that the statement of the Hon’ble Member is not correct. We have tried to spend every pie if necessary particularly in the development departments.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, many members have taken part in the debate and some have made very valuable suggestions regarding the ‘Industries’ demand. This discussion ought to have taken place yesterday alone but due to some difficulties, whether it is on this side or on the other side, it could not be done. At least today some of the members have taken interest and tried to make criticisms and they have also offered good suggestions.

Sri G. VENKATAIGOWDA (Palaiyam).—Many of us have not been given a chance.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—What ought to be the policy of the Government of Mysore regarding industries has been expressed by many of the members. This State has been known for starting various industries since many years. Now also the Government is very anxious to start as many industries as possible. But the main difficulties are (1) foreign exchange and (2) shortage of electricity. These are the main difficulties which are coming in the way of starting

various industries. So with this background I will try to reply within fifteen minutes some of the points which have been raised by some of the members. The first criticism was regarding the progress of industrial estates. In Mysore the construction of sheds is over and the estate is going to be opened shortly. In Bangalore and Hubli construction of sheds is going on vigorously. In Harihar and Belgaum the construction work started during February 1959. In Mangalore and Gulbarga tenders have been called for. Nobody offered tenders and the time has been extended. I hope somebody will offer tenders and the work will be started.

One of the members raised a point regarding the progress made under small scale industries. The money allotted for an industrial estate is 20 lakhs and the money that has been spent so far is 14.75 lakhs over small scale industries; looms to industrial co-operative societies—money allotted is Rs. 30.69 lakhs and the money spent is 20.34 lakhs.

Regarding rural industries, there was some criticism and from those criticisms we can also take some of the points and set right the thing. We recently appointed a committee and the Government is going to take a final decision. In the meanwhile I will give some of the figures :

	Money allotted lakhs of Rs.	Money spent lakhs of Rs.
Handloom Development scheme.	36.09	34.37
Small scale industry ...	50.69	38.09
Cottage industry ...	6	5.26
Coir industry ...	1	1
Handicrafts ...	7	4.50
Rural industrial scheme.	51	9.27

It was stated that North Kanara has been neglected and no industry has been started. It was in Bombay State till recently and it has now been included in the new Mysore State. Some

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

industries are going to be started there. I will give one good result and that is regarding the tile factory; sanction has already been accorded and the central financial assistance is Rs. 1,12,500 and the State loan is Rs. 37,500, the total is Rs. 1,50,000. The loan is payable within ten years in equal instalments at the rate of 2½ per cent interest.

Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhyia said something about the agents who were appointed for distribution of soap. If I remember correctly, he suggested that this Government is trying to favour some of the persons who are from Mysore, persons having local interests.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I said that those people who enjoy the confidence of the Congress Party alone are getting the agency. I have also some information; I do not want to mention names on the floor of the House. There is direct interest. It is not my criticism; on the other hand it is the criticism in some quarters that you are excluding people from outside the State.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That also is not correct because there are persons from Bombay, Madras and Malabar. As far as I know, since about 11 months the is to continue the persons who are doing good business, about whom there is nothing against. I shall give the names:

Surya Agencies, Andhra State;
Deshmudre and Sons, Mysore North;
K. I. Mallikarjuna, Bombay South;
Murthy Agencies, Bangalore, Bihar,
Orissa and Assam.

Veerasanjeeve Gowda, Mysore South excluding Mysore District.

K. S. Gowder and Co., Madras State, Kerala, South Canara and Kollegal.

These are the applications that have been received. We have not yet decided but whoever is good, who can do more business and who can give good returns, those persons will be appointed and not on political considerations. I am stating this for the information of Hon'ble Members so that there should be no confusion.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Next, reference was also made to the notification setting up the State Finance Corporation. That will be issued in a Gazette extraordinary.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In the case of some you have given another term of five years and in some cases you have called for tenders. Why then have you recommended without calling for tenders?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This question was discussed by the members of the Board and it was decided that the person who has done good business should be continued. It is business etiquette, otherwise no business can be done.

Reference was made to the report submitted by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha. It has appeared in *The Hindu* of March 5. I am not interested in reading the whole thing. I shall read only two or three sentences.

“The Committee has suggested that the question of forming a corporation or company for the Mysore Iron and Steel Works should be settled between the Central and State Governments by negotiations so as to facilitate the expansion of that unit. It is felt that the production of stainless and other special steels should be entrusted to the Mysore Works instead of setting up another plant for that purpose.”

We are pressing for that and it is likely that we may get good results within a short time.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I wish you all luck.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a fact and we will have to admit it. This Government is trying to get the stainless steel plant for the last 10 years, but we have not been successful so far. We hope that this time some good will come out of our efforts.

We are making efforts to press the claims of Bhadravati for starting the other industries suggested by Sri Mallaradhyia. We are the only manufacturers of ferro silicon in the country. The provision for this will be stepped up from 5000 tons to 20,000 tons per year.

Regarding the sponge iron plant, the process is still new to us. The Government of India sent a team of experts to study and submit a report. Fortunately for us, Sri Sharma who is working in Bhadravati was sent. We are awaiting his return and also the report. As soon as we get the report we will try to experiment it in Bellary or near Sandur.

As regards pig iron we have got sufficient experience. There is a proposal for mechanising mining of ores by setting up a pig iron plant near about Sandur. We have got a proposal from a Rumanian firm and we are considering the items regarding the proposal sent by the Rumanian firm and if we find the terms favourable we will try to set up this plant.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Did they not agree to bear the expenditure to put up a railway line up to the port area?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—On that point also we are in touch with the Government of India and we are considering it.

On various occasions references were made regarding the Spun Silk Mills. This question is before the High Court and a Provisional Liquidator has been appointed. So it may not be quite proper to discuss the matter in detail. The only thing which I wish to tell the House is that the Liquidator wanted some offers from people who are prepared to take it on lease basis. According to the latest information which I have got the old person who had accepted to take it on lease has submitted a proposal and that proposal is not better than the proposal submitted to the General Body and the Board of Directors and approved by the Government of Mysore.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why Government should not take it over?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I wish to make it clear that Government is interested in starting this mill. We are waiting for the final decision of the High Court. After the final decision of the High Court Government will take a definite decision and we will see that the mill is started again.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಿಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—ಅವರಿಗೆ 1951ನೇ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಕಂಪೌಂಡ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೇಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—So long as the matter is pending before the High Court it is not correct to go into the details here. Members will agree that we must get a clean and legal title before we do anything.

As regards the constitution of the Mineral Development Board, a point was raised that there is no non-official on that Board with mining experience. It is very difficult to find out such a person. It is not possible for me to bring any person from outside Mysore State. For the information of the House I can give the name of the non-official member on that Board. He is Sri B. Rama Rao, retired Director of Geology. He has got some experience.

Then while speaking about silk filature the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhy referred to the percentage of examined seed. According to the information which I have got, now the percentage of protected seed is 55 and we are trying to increase it to cent per cent.

A suggestion was made that there should be an independent Silk Development Board. For the present we have got the Silk Advisory Committee consisting of all types of people concerned with the silk industry. The present committee consists of 35 members. There are three officers who are in charge of three units. Again, there is one Board which is looking after the working of these three units. Whatever policy is decided is decided in the Board. That is a fact which has got to be admitted. If it is suggested that there should be an independent Board, that is a matter for consideration and the suggestion will be considered.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Will it be honorary or paid?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whether it is honorary or paid, the Board must be an autonomous Board with powers to take decisions and the Director should be a man who is energetic and who can give direction and guidance. The question of honorarium or salary is perhaps the least important in the whole set-up.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

As regards improvement of country charkhas, according to the latest information 1500 charkhas have been replaced by improved basins and 500 more will be distributed before the end of June 1959.

As regards the point raised about reorganisation of the Department of Industries, this matter is being considered by the Government very seriously. We are at it and we will consider the suggestions made by Hon'ble Members. We are thinking of having two Directors in charge of industries. One may be the Director of Industries and another Joint Director. The present Directors are working as Directors or Managers of some factories and from that point of view it may not be convenient for them to look after the working of the different factories. So it is necessary to put some independent officers taking into consideration the size of the factory and the income of the factory. Government is very seriously considering this matter.

Now I also wish to say, regarding the officers who are to be trained in Industries Department, that it is a good suggestion. We are also giving our thought to that and we will consider very seriously to select the best people who can do good work in Industries. When once they are selected, they will be sent for training either here or elsewhere and they will be trained up-to-date. When once they have been taken to the Industries Department, as far as possible, we should not try to transfer them from Industries Service to other services. This point is being considered. With regard to the point raised regarding fertiliser plant, the Government of India has been addressed and it is gratifying to note that the matter has been referred to the Technical Committee of the Government of India presided over by Dr. Kaneswar. It will be taken up in two stages if it is accepted. The first stage is 50,000 tons and the second stage is one lakh tons and that is the proposal. We are expecting the report very soon. A point was raised by Sri Mallaradhya regarding Ingaldhal Pyrites. The

Research laboratory at Dhanbad had suggested that the ore could be best utilised for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and not for sulphur extraction. From that point of view, we are considering very seriously and trying to do our best. Sir, a point was raised regarding new industries in the State, whether this Government has imagination, whether this Government has thought of starting new industries, etc. Sir, cement plant is to be started in Tumkur District. As I have been saying, it is likely that by the end of April we will be able to get the licence. So, there will not be any difficulty. With regard to the second raw film plant at Krishnarajasagara, I may say for the information of this House, that once an expert Committee came here and they have submitted their report. They have not said that Mysore is not suitable. They have said that Mysore is most suitable and the place which we suggested also was acceptable to them. But somehow or other, we could not get the first unit and I hope we will get the second unit within a short time and I have at least the hope of getting a second unit for Mysore. Regarding Aluminium Plant, as I have explained, after getting the approval of Bombay, we are thinking of starting it in Belgaum and more time is necessary for that. For Aluminium Plant, as it is known to many of the experts, much more power is required than for any other factory and the employment from the point of view of money invested is less as compared to other factories. Ultimately the point is, we have got only a deposit which may last till 25 years and if the Government of Bombay will not co-operate, it will be difficult and if we do not get sufficient deposits the money invested, i.e., 10 to 12 crores of rupees will be a waste.

Sri C. K. RAJIAH SETTY.—What about Bhadravathi Bauxite? Will it suit?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No, Sir. The Paper Plant which is within a distance of six miles from Mysore, is likely to be started very soon. That is in collaboration with the Americans and I hope that the machinery also will come to our country within the period of one

year. The raw material which is going to be used is sugarcane bagasse. There is another proposal received for starting a Paper Factory near Mundgod in Dharwar District and that is also under consideration. Very recently we have received a proposal for rayon pulp plant. That is possibly in North Malnad region. The raw material which is to be used is Bamboo. It is not yet finalised. It was experimented and the research Laboratory at Bombay has found that it is possible to have pulp from Bombay. Regarding ferro-manganese plant, as I have already explained, we will try to instal this machinery, etc., near about Sandur in Bellary. One more thing. With regard to bicycle and bicycle parts, we have a proposal for starting them and the buildings are ready and it is likely that it may be started early in Mysore. It is not necessarily a State enterprise. It is an aided enterprise. It will be in the Industrial Estate. As regards expansion and rehabilitation, ferro-manganese plant at Dandeli will be expanded from 25,000 to 50,000 tons; ferro-silicon Plant at Bhadravathi will be expanded from 5,000 to 10,000; steel expansion at Bhadravathi will be from 30,000 to one lakh tons; sintering plant from 270 tons capacity will be increased. There are four industries which have to be rehabilitated. One is New Karnatak Mills at Hubli; the second is Mysore Chrome Tanning Company; the third is Mysore Spun Silk Mills and the fourth Mysore Match Factory.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯಾ.—ಕವಿಲ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ
ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ ಮರಕಟಬಟ್ಟಿರಿ!

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have received it some time back. So, I cannot reply. Sir, regarding expansion of Government Electric Factory, contract is to be now signed. Everything is ready and so there is nothing to be commented upon. Central Industrial Workshop is ready and the Radio Factory has taken up manufacture of meters, Lamp Factory has taken up the manufacture of florescent lamps. These are the various things which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—What about ferro-manganese plant at Bellary?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have replied already. The Hon'ble Sri C.K. Rajaiah Setty referred to the manufacture of a variety of stainless steel developed by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works has been in touch with Professor Thacker. Bhadravathi has agreed to use Thackeron with electricity and approval has to be obtained from the Government of India. We are very anxiously awaiting for it and no sooner we get it, we will start it. Sir, I have tried to refer as briefly as it is possible to some of the points which were raised by the Hon'ble Members. If there is another occasion, I will try to give information in detail.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You did not mention about corporation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a very good thing that Hon'ble Sri Muckannappa raised it. If he is very serious about it, I want to know the view-point of the House. Unless we come to a definite conclusion regarding the formation of Corporation, it is very difficult to invest money. If we want to expand industries, it is necessary to form a corporation. There are two types of corporation. One may be a corporation which will be concerning our State itself. Another is a corporation where Government of India will be allowed to come in. What type of corporation is the point for consideration. It is better that today or on some other occasion the Members express their opinion.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That view has been expressed on the floor of this House. I think the consensus of opinion is in favour of trying to evolve a type of corporation which will be able to secure financial assistance of the magnitude required. That is the opinion of the Industrialists who have got the future of the Mysore State in their hearts. If the corporation which the Mysore Government itself wants to have can secure Rs. 25 crores, we shall exclude the Government of India. If the Government of Mysore is not able to get financial assistance of Rs. 25 crores, you may collaborate with the Government of India.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—These are the two view-points.

1 P.M.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Does the Chief Minister want the opinion of Sri Mallaradhya or does he want the opinion of the House? If he wants the opinion of the House, he should bring a substantive motion before the House in this regard. If that is not done, I am afraid it is not a correct procedure.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I said that I wanted to take the opinion of the House and I never said that I wanted to take the opinion of only one Hon'ble Member. Let not any Hon'ble Member misunderstand me.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Several schemes have been put forward by the Government and several plans have been formulated by the Government without this House having anything to do with it or having any opportunity to express its opinion thereon. Take for example, the Five-Year Plan, or the corporation affair or several other things like the reduction of the plan outlay. In these matters, the House was not taken into their confidence. Some members might have expressed their opinion individually but not collectively. I would request that even at this stage Government should bring such matters before the House and take the collective opinion of it thereon.

Sri B. L. NARAYANASWAMY.—What about the Manighatta Gold Mine?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The report is before the Government.'

Sri B. L. NARAYANASWAMY.—I want to know what the Government feels about it.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government has taken up one scheme at Hatti and another scheme at Kolar Gold Mines. They have not yet gone to any third scheme.

Sri M. RAJASEKHARAMURTHY.—Sir, I submit that according to the revised pattern of financial assistance by the Government of India all the States are getting cent per cent grant for the development of this scheme? Mysore is getting only 50 per cent of the estimated cost for similar schemes.

This scheme was applied in 1957 and up till now we have received Rs. 25 lakhs. This represents only 50 per cent of the estimated cost. If 100 per cent had been given to us, we would have got Rs. 51 lakhs. Now, we have lost Rs. 26 lakhs. I would request that when the Finance Minister and the Industries Minister go to Delhi, they should take up this matter with the Government of India.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We will take up this question with the Government of India and do our best to get for our State what other States are getting. The Hon'ble Member should help us in this matter as he is working in the Central Silk Board.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Did not the Government seek all the cent per cent grant?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have mentioned whatever we have got and we will try to get more.

An HON'BLE MEMBER.—What about the fruit canning scheme?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It has just begun working and I hope it will have better days.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a first class debate with regard to the development of our industries. Criticisms apart, they have furnished the House with very good material not only to contemplate but to take action with a view to starting several industries. The House is aware that the Government is fully seized of these facts. They are trying to assess the material they have collected, give a shape to it and try to take up the question with the Government of India wherever it is possible. The Chief Minister has replied to most of the points that have been raised so far as the development of our industries is concerned. He has not left anything to me to improve upon. Suffice it to say that what has been stated here has been stated often in this very House. In fact, it augurs well for the future that most of the members are taking such keen interest in the development of industries. One thing that troubles me a bit is that the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya did lose sight of the fact

that after Independence many steps have been taken not only to expand the existing industries but also to formulate schemes for starting new industries. Unfortunately, as the House is aware, what happened was that we are short of power. Unless power is developed and unless it is available in large quantities, it would be mere moonshine to think of starting new industries. Therefore, we have taken up the Sharavathi Project and, as the House is aware, the Government of India has agreed to provide foreign exchange. My Hon'ble Colleague to my right has assured us that by 1962 he would provide this State with power. With this background the House may rest assured that all possible steps will be taken to reorganise the department. We want to reorganise the department in such a manner that one section will practically formulate plans for development, another section will implement it, a third section will look after the medium size industries and a fourth section will look after cottage and rural industries. Proposals are already under way. In fact, the entire file is pending with the Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Cottage Industries. She has got the reorientated plan for the development of cottage and rural industries. The Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya did emphasise the fact that the rural industrial scheme should be dovetailed. In fact, we are going to do the very same thing. When once the Government of India took the policy decision and formed functional boards there was no alternative for us but to toe their line. That scheme is working well because we are entitled to assistance from the Government of India in the shape of loan and assistance. We are having the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Handicrafts Board, the Cottage Industries Board, the Coir Board and so on. We will dovetail the whole thing and bring about reorientation and then we will see the tempo of activity in these spheres.

He has also raised several questions with regard to starting new industries and attracting foreign capital. If he will bestow a little thought, he will

understand that the States cannot directly deal with foreign collaborators. We have to go through the Government of India. Whenever we received any information or hint that foreign collaborators will come forward to invest their capital here, we have immediately impressed upon the Government of India the need to snatch the particular offer and try to develop the industrial potential of the State. For example, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister made a declaration that we would try to locate the second Raw Film Industry in our State. There was an offer by a private firm and when the Commerce and Industries Minister was here last, we did discuss this question with him and he promised to have the second factory located in Mysore. When we got this information, we have passed it on to him. I am pretty certain that the Chief Minister would have already written a letter to the Government of India saying, 'Here is an offer. The outlines furnished by the firm may be got examined and after taking final technical opinion, the whole thing can be shaped into a proper scheme'.

Similarly with regard to bagasse, another person had come forward to start a factory. Even that is under consideration.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My point is when there are a number of foreign firms who are prepared to provide the necessary equipment, capital and technical know-how which is very unique in the history of industrialisation in Mysore, you must persuade the Government of India to give preference.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It cannot be one way traffic. The Government of India have to take an over-all picture, and consider the pros and cons of the question. All these questions which were raised are before us already. We are very eager that at least two or three new industries are established in Mysore.

Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya and Sri Rajasekhara Murthy referred to the importance of silk industry. As the House is aware, Mysore has been

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

the pioneer in this direction. There are a number of factors which have to be taken into consideration before we straightaway reach the A grade in silk. One is connected with the other right from the cultivation of mulberry, production of cocoons, to reeling both on charaka and the filature. The whole thing has to be considered as a continuing process. With the training of technical personnel, the whole industry can be placed on a satisfactory basis. It is my first that urged upon the Government of India to stabilise silk price. In fact we held a seminar also and some of the decisions were given effect to. The Bill is drafted as a result of these deliberations. Therefore unless there is control at every stage it would be very difficult to produce A grade silk.

Sri G. VENKATAIGOWDA.—It has not been done.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Steps are being taken even now.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why have you not extended beyond Kuni-gal? You have not done anything for the last seven years.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—There were other factors in the way. When once a policy decision has been taken it will be circulated to be implemented and we will be no less eager to implement all these schemes. It is a cottage industry which has established itself freely in Mysore and we do not want to do anything which would hamper its development. More things need to be done. With the co-operation of the Central Silk Board we are doing our best to see that Mysore does not lose its place in the sericultural world.

Other points have been answered by the Chief Minister.

With these few words I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses. Clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Schedule. The question is:

“That the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, Title and Preamble. The question is:

“That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, I move:

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be passed.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we rise, I would like to announce that the total number of members who participated in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor, in the general discussion on the Budget and on Demands for Grants and the Appropriation Bill, excluding the Ministers, is 275; out of them Congress members are 127 and the Opposition 148.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Still they want to walk out.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Out of 148, 67 are P.S.P. and 81 Independents.

So far as the total time taken by the members excluding the Ministers, it is 128 hours 20 minutes. The time taken by the Congress members is 55 hours 9 minutes; the time taken by the Opposition members is 70 hours 6 minutes; on the Motion of thanks to the Governor they have taken 8 hours 14 minutes; on General Discussion on the Budget 13 hours 15 minutes; on Demands for Grants 45 hours 50 minutes and on the Appropriation Bill 2 hours 47 minutes. The time taken by the P.S.P. members in all is 36 hours 52 minutes; on the Motion of Thanks they have taken 5 hours 39 minutes; on General Discussion on the Budget they have taken 7 hours; on Demands for Grants 21 hours 40 minutes and on the Appropriation Bill 2 hours 33 minutes. The time taken by the Independents and others in all is 32

hours 13 minutes; on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor they have taken 2 hours 35 minutes; on the General Discussion on the Budget 6 hours 14 minutes; on Demands for Grants 24 hours 10 minutes and on the Appropriation Bill 14 minutes.

The total time taken by the Ministers is 25 hours 17 minutes.

The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at 1 P.M.

— —

The House adjourned at Twenty Minutes past One of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, 1st April 1959.

— — — — —